

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4442.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1912.

PRICE
THREEPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

Lectures.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,
ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.
LECTURES ARRANGEMENTS BEFORE
EASTER, 1913.

FIRST COURSE (ADAPTED TO A JUVENILE AUDITORY).
(Experimentally Illustrated.)

Prof. Sir JAMES DEWAR, LL.D., F.R.S.—COURSE OF SIX
LECTURES ON CHRISTMAS LECTURE: EPILOGUES:
ALCHEMY, December 28; ATOMS, December 31; LIGHT,
January 2; CLOUDS, January 4; METEORITES, January 7;
FROZEN WORLDS, January 9; at 5 o'clock.

COURSES OF LECTURES.

Prof. WILLIAM BATESON, F.R.S.—SIX LECTURES ON THE
HEREDITY OF REX AND SOME COGNATE PROBLEMS. On
TUESDAYS, January 14, 21, 28, February 4, 11, 18, at 5 o'clock.

Prof. H. H. TURNER, F.R.S.—THREE LECTURES ON THE
MOVEMENTS OF THE STARS. On TUESDAYS, February 25,
March 4, 11, at 5 o'clock.

Prof. GORDON, Esq., F.R.S.—TWO LECTURES ON BIRDS OF
THE HILL COUNTRY. On THURSDAYS, January 16, 23, at
5 o'clock.

Prof. H. HOPKINSON, F.R.S.—TWO LECTURES ON RECENT
RESEARCH ON THE GAS ENGINE. On THURSDAYS, January 30,
February 6, at 5 o'clock.

Sir SIDNEY LEE, LL.D.—THREE LECTURES ON THE
DAWN OF EMPIRE IN SHAKESPEARE'S ERA. On THURSDAYS,
February 15, 22, 29, at 5 o'clock.

W. B. HARDY, Esq., F.R.S.—TWO LECTURES ON SURFACE
ENERGY. On THURSDAYS, March 6, 13, at 5 o'clock.

HENRY WALFORD DAVIES, Esq., Mus. Doc. LL.D.—THREE
LECTURES ON ASPECTS OF HARMONY (with Musical Illustrations).
On SATURDAYS, January 19, 26, February 1, at 5 o'clock.

Prof. Sir J. J. THOMSON, LL.D., F.R.S.—SIX LECTURES
ON THE PROPERTIES AND CONSTITUTION OF THE ATOM.
On SATURDAYS, February 8, 15, 22, March 1, 8, 15, at 5 o'clock.

Subscription (to Non-Members) to all Courses of Lectures, Two
Guineas. Subscription to a Single Course of Lectures, One Guinea or
Half-Guinea. Subscribers to the Lectures at the Institution, or sent by
post on receipt of Cheque or Post-Office Order.

THE FRIDAY EVENING MEETINGS WILL BEGIN ON JANUARY
17, at 7 p.m. When Prof. Sir J. J. THOMSON will give a Discourse
ON FURTHER APPLICATIONS OF THE METHOD OF POSITIVE
RAYS. Succeding Discourses will probably be given by Prof. J. O.
ARNOLD, Mr. G. M. TREVELYAN, Sir JOHN MURRAY, Prof. A.
GRAY, Mr. S. U. PICKERING, Mr. C. T. R. WILSON, Prof. the
Hon. R. J. WRENN, Dr. A. E. H. TUTTON, and other Gentlemen.
To these Meetings Members and their Friends only are admitted.

Members are entitled to attend all Lectures delivered in the Institution,
the Libraries, and the Friday Evening Meetings, and their Families
are admitted to the Lectures at a reduced charge. Payment:
First Year, Ten Guineas; afterwards, Five Guineas a Year;
or a Composition of Sixty Guineas.

Persons desirous of becoming Members are requested to apply to
THE SECRETARY.

Societies.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

AN ORDINARY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY will be held at
7, SOUTH SQUARE, GRAY'S INN, on THURSDAY, December 19,
at 8 p.m., when J. E. GREEN, M.P., F.R.Hist.S., will read a
Paper on "WELLINGTON, ACTON, AND THE CONGRESS OF
VERONA." H. E. MALDEN, Hon. Sec.

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—The NEXT
MEETING OF THE SOCIETY will be held in the WOMEN'S
UNION ROOM, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GOWER STREET, W.C.,
on WEDNESDAY, December 18, at 8 p.m., when Mr. E. LOVETT
will exhibit and explain some Specimens of Dolls representing
Sailors Lost at Sea, and a Doll representing THE FOLK-LORE OF
THE MIDDLE DSSA-JAPURA (PUTUMAYO) WATERSHEDS
illustrated by Lantern-Slides, will be read by Capt. WHIFFEN.

F. A. MILNE, Secretary.
11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., December 6, 1912.

THE VIKING CLUB.

SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH.

The NEXT MEETING will be held on FRIDAY, December 20, at
8 p.m., in the THEATRE, KING'S COLLEGE, STRAND. Mr. F. P.
MARCHANT will read a Paper on "THE VIKINGS AND THE
WENDS." A. JOHNSTON, Hon. Secretary.

2, Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea, S.W.

Provident Institutions.

THE BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT

INSTITUTION.

Founded 1877.

Patron—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Invested Capital, 30,000.

A LONDON INVESTMENT

Offered to London Booksellers and their Assistants.

A young man or woman of twenty-five can invest the sum of Twenty
Guineas (or its equivalent by instalments), and obtain the right to
participate in the following advantages:—

FIRST. Freedom from want in time of adversity as long as need
exists.

SECOND. Permanent Relief in Old Age.

THIRD. Medical Advice by eminent Physicians and Surgeons.

FOURTH. A Cottage in the Country (Abbots Langley, Hertfordshire)
for aged Members, with garden produce, coal, and medical
attendance free, in addition to an annuity.

FIFTH. A contribution towards Funeral expenses when it is needed.

SIXTH. All these are available not at Members only, but also for
their wives or widows and young children.

SEVENTH. The payment of the subscriptions confers an absolute
right to these benefits in all cases of need.

For further information apply to THE SECRETARY, Stationers'
Hall Court, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

NEWSVENDORS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Founded 1839.

Funds exceed 34,000.

Office: 15 and 16, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Patron:

The Right Hon. THE EARL OF ROSEBURY, K.G. K.T.

President:

Col. THE Hon. HARRY L. W. LAWSON M.A. J.P. M.P.

Treasurer:

THE LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Ltd.

OBJECTS.—This Institution was established in 1839 in the City of
London, under the Presidency of the late Alderman Harmer, for
granting Pensions and Temporary Assistance to principals and
assistants engaged as vendors of Newspapers.

MEMBERSHIP.—Every Man or Woman throughout the United
Kingdom, whether Publisher, Wholesaler, Retailer, Employer, or
Employed, is entitled to become a Member of this Institution, and
enjoy its benefits, upon payment of Five Shillings annually, or Three
Guineas for life, provided that he or she is engaged in the sale of
Newspapers, and such Members who thus contribute secure priority
of consideration in the event of their needing aid from the Institution.

PENSIONS.—The Annuitants now number Fifty, the Men receiving
25l. and the Women 20l. per annum each.

The "Rural Victoria Pension Fund" commemorating the great
advantages the News Trade enjoyed under the rule of Her late
Majesty Queen Victoria, provides 250l. a year each for Six Widows of
News-vendors.

The "Francis Fund" provides Pensions for One Man, 25l., and One
Woman, 20l., and was specially subscribed in memory of the late John
Francis, who died on April 4, 1892, and was for more than fifty years
Publisher of the *Athenæum*. He took an active and leading part
throughout the whole period of the agitation for the repeal of the
various then existing "Taxes on Knowledge," and was for very many
years a staunch supporter of this Institution.

The "Horace Marshall Pension Fund" is the gift of the late Mr.
Horace Brooks Marshall. The employees of that firm have primary
right of election to its benefits.

The "Herbert Lloyd Pension Fund" provides 25l. per annum for
one man, in perpetual and grateful memory of Mr. Herbert Lloyd,
who died May 12, 1899.

The principal features of the Rules governing election to all Pensions
are, that each Candidate shall have been (1) a Member of the Institution
for not less than ten years preceding application; (2) not less
than fifty-five years of age; (3) engaged in the sale of Newspapers for
at least ten years.

RELIEF.—Temporary relief is given in cases of distress, not only
to Members of the Institution, but to News-vendors or their servants
who may be recommended for assistance by Members of the Institution;
and, subject to investigation, relief is awarded in accordance
with the merits and requirements of each case.

W. WILKIE JONES, Secretary.

Exhibitions.

MERYON GALLERIES,

24, DAVIES STREET, GROSVENOR STREET, W.

Paintings by HARRY BECKER.

DAILY 10 to 6.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.

(Commr. WALTER CRANE, President.)

TENTH EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, 10 to 6. Admission 1s.

GROSVENOR GALLERY, 24, NEW BOND STREET.

SHEPHERD'S WINTER EXHIBITION OF

EARLY BRITISH MASTERS includes works by

Reynolds, Turner, Constable, Gainsborough, Romney, Vincent

Canal, Raeburn, Crome, Colman, Lely, &c.

SHEPHERD'S GALLERY, 27, King Street, St. James's, S.W.

Educational.

ELLSMERE COLLEGE,

SHROPSHIRE.

A GOOD EDUCATION for the Boys of Professional Men, provided

AT A MODERATE COST.

College Fees, 28l. per annum.

Illustrated Prospectus from SECRETARY, Room 5, on request.

THE DOWNS SCHOOL, SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Head Mistress—Miss LUCY ROBINSON, M.A. (late Second

Mistress, St. Felix School, Southwold). References: The Principal of

Bedford College, London. The Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Tamworth.

Training for Home or Colonies. College Farm, 1,000 acres. Vet.

Science, Smith's Work, Carpentry, Riding and Shooting taught. Ideal

open-air life for delicate Boys. Charges moderate. Get Prospectus.

EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR YOUNG

LADIES.—LAUSANNE.—VILLA VALERETTE.—Petit

pensionnat pour demoiselles de bonne famille. Soins affectueux

instruction et éducation soignées. Professeurs. Vie de famille.

Prix modérés. Excell. réf. en Angleterre.—Adresse Mme. DE

KORSAKOFF at Mlle. MARGHERITA, Villa Valerette, Avenue du

Leman, Lausanne, Switzerland.

MADAME AUBERT'S AGENCY (Est. 1880),

Keith House, 123-125, REGENT STREET, W. English and

Foreign Governesses, Lady Professors, Teachers, Chaperones, Com-

panions, Secretaries, Readers, Introduced for Home and Abroad.

Schools recommended, and prospectuses with full information, gratis

on application (personal or by letter), stating requirements. Office

hours, 10-5; Saturdays, 10-1. Tel. 1237 City.

STAMMERERS and all interested in the subject

should read a book by one who cured himself after suffering

severe STAMMERING, ITS TREATMENT, AND REMEDY

OF A STAMMERER, post free.—R. BEASLEY, Dept. F,

TORRANGEUR, Willesden Lane, Brondesbury N.W.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland,
15s. 3d.; Foreign, 18s. Entered at the New
York Post Office as Second Class matter.

Situations Vacant.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE,

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

CHAIR OF HISTORY.

Applications are invited for the above Professorship,
and should be lodged with THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR
VICTORIA, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C., not
later than DECEMBER 31, 1912.

Salary 800l. per annum together with Life Assurance
Premium 60l.

Further information may be obtained upon application to
THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR VICTORIA, at the above
address.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The Senate are about to proceed to the election of a SECRETARY
TO THE APPOINTMENTS BOARD OF THE UNIVERSITY.
Applicants must be University Graduates, and other things being
equal, preference will be given to a Graduate of the University of
London. Age between 35 and 45. Salary 200l. a year. The candidate
appointed will be required to devote his whole time to the University.
Printed forms of application with further particulars will be
forwarded on receipt of an addressed foolscap envelope. The last
day for receiving applications is TUESDAY, December 31, 1912.
HENRY A. MERRILL, Principal.

University of London, South Kensington, S.W.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES.

(A Constituent College of the University of Wales.)

Applications are invited for the post of ASSISTANT LECTURER
and DEMONSTRATOR IN BOTANY. Salary 140l.

Applications and testimonials should be received not later than
WEDNESDAY, January 23, by the undersigned, from whom further
particulars may be obtained.

JOHN EDWARD LLOYD, M.A., Secretary and Registrar.
Bangor, December 10, 1912.

LINCOLN DIOCESAN TRAINING COLLEGE.

WANTED, for JANUARY, 1913, a RESIDENTIAL LECTURER,
fully qualified to undertake Games and Physical Exercises
and some religious Teaching. Churchwoman. Good salary. Exceptionally
good playing grounds, &c.—Apply THE PRINCIPAL.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

HEREFORDS HIGHER ELEMENTARY BOYS' SCHOOL.

The Kent Education Committee invite applications for the appointment
of a SCIENCE MASTER at the above-named school who will
also be required to act as Head Master in connexion with the Classes
for Further Education held at the School. Salary will be at the rate
of 200l. per annum, rising by annual increments of 10l. to 250l.
per annum, and an allowance at the scale rate adopted by the Committee
will be made in respect of work additional to the fixed minimum of
teaching hours required. The appointment will otherwise be subject
to the general conditions of the Committee's scale of salaries for
Elementary School Teachers.

The selected candidate will be required to give his whole time to the
service of the Committee, who will be entitled to say how far the
Teacher's duties shall be concerned with Day or Evening work.
Canvassing in any form will be considered a disqualification.
Applications on the prescribed form, which may be obtained from
the undersigned, should be sent to Mr. A. S. BARKETT, at High
Street, Sheerness, so as to reach him not later than DECEMBER 21,
1912, and marked on the outside "Higher Elementary."

By Order of the Committee.

FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.

Canton House, Westminster, S.W.

December 7, 1912.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for the position of
LECTURER (Woman) at the CLAPHAM DAY TRAINING COLLEGE,
at a minimum commencing salary of 100l., rising to 200l. a year by
yearly increments of 10l. The Lecturer appointed will be required to
lecture in the Theory and Practice of Education (Kindergarten and
Infants' School Methods) and to give instruction in Botany and
Nature Study.

Applications must be on the official forms to be obtained, with particular
of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap
envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council,
Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must
be returned by 11 A.M. on SATURDAY, January 13, 1913. Every
communication must be marked "H.4" on the envelope.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a dis-
qualification for appointment, and any person who is appointed
ment who is a relative of a member of the Advisory Sub-Committee
of the College.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.

Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

December 9, 1912.

GLAMORGAN EDUCATION COMMITTEE

COWBRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Governors are prepared to appoint a HEAD MISTRESS for the above School, to take up the duties as soon as possible after the Christmas Vacation.

Commencing salary 200l. a year, with free board and residence at the Hostel, which is attached to the School, and of which the Head Mistress will be required to take the responsible control and management. Candidates must be not less than 25 years of age and Graduates of a University in the United Kingdom, or have such other equivalent qualification as may be approved by the Board of Education. They must also have had not less than three years' experience as Teacher in a Secondary School.

Details as to duties and further particulars will be supplied by me, on a written request, accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope for a reply.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, and with copies of not more than three testimonials, must be in my hands not later than 31st DECEMBER instant.

WM. T. Gwyn, Clerk to the Governors.
Town Clerk's Office, Cowbridge, Glamorgan.
December 9, 1912.

SIR WALTER ST. JOHN'S SECONDARY SCHOOL, BATTERSEA, S.W.

WANTED, JANUARY, 1913, an additional FORM MASTER. He must be an experienced Graduate and specially qualified in Commercial Subjects.

Salary 150l., rising by annual increments of 10l. to 200l.

Apply, with copies of three testimonials, to THE HEAD MASTER.

THE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL AT HYDE.

The following Teachers are required, to commence duties JANUARY 14, 1913:—

ASSISTANT MASTER, Graduate, trained Teacher, for Mathematics principally, and Science—Sports essential. Commencing salary 120l., with extra remuneration for special qualifications.

ASSISTANT MISTRESS, Graduate, trained, for Latin principally, and French. Games essential. Commencing salary 110l., with extra remuneration for special qualifications.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, &c., to be sent to the undersigned not later than DECEMBER 31.

R. ASHWORTH, Clerk.
Education Office, Hyde.

NORFOLK EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

EAST DEREHAM SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Governors of the above-named School invite applications for the post of JUNIOR ASSISTANT MISTRESS qualified to teach General Subjects, including Drawing and Advanced Botany, and possessing a University Degree.

The salary to commence will be 75l. per annum, and the successful candidate will be required to commence duty in January.

Applications, giving full particulars as to education, qualifications, and experience, and accompanied by copies of not less than three testimonials, must reach the undersigned not later than the 14th inst.

ARTHUR E. WHITEY, Clerk to the Governors.
14, Cemetery Road, East Dereham, December 3, 1912.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF LONDONDERRY.

MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

The Technical Instruction Committee require the services of a HEAD MASTER of the SCHOOL OF ART, specially qualified to teach Craft Subjects. Duties to commence on FEBRUARY 1, 1913.

Salary 200l. per annum.

Forms of application may be obtained from THE PRINCIPAL, and must be returned on or before THURSDAY, December 19, 1912.

Situations Wanted.

M.A. CAMBRIDGE (Hist. Hons.), 30, desires post as PRIVATE SEC. or Sec. to Institution (Literary preferred). Experienced Organizer and Secretary. French, Type-writing, Rhetoric, Archæology, Palæography. References.—E. L. GULFORD, Lenton Avenue, Nottingham.

POST WANTED as SECRETARY by well-educated LADY (trained). Excellent Type-writing, Shorthand. Experienced in Literary work.—Apply Box 1917, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST, desirous of regular work, can be personally recommended by Employer for last five years.—Apply Box 1588, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

Miscellaneous.

PARTNER-DIRECTOR REQUIRED, with 5,000l. to 10,000l., by first-class Publishing house of old standing. Chartered Accountant's balance sheets show substantial net profits. Investment will be secured and good terms offered to a suitable investor.—Particulars from Messrs. ARNOLD & CO., 78, Cannon Street, E.C.

TRANSLATIONS into English from French, German, Italian, and Spanish. Moderate terms.—Mr. W. T. CURTIS, M.A., 10, Haringey Park, Crouch End, N. Telephone, 99 Hornsey.

TRANSLATIONS from RUSSIAN, SWEDISH, NORWEGIAN, and DANISH into English.—V. DENSTON, B.A., 32, Nicholasky Prospect, Kronstadt, Russia.

LITERARY RESEARCH undertaken at the British Museum and elsewhere on moderate terms. Excellent testimonials.—A. E. Box 1062, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

MISS PETHERBRIDGE HAS REMOVED THE Secretarial Bureau from 92a, Conduit Street, W., to 25, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE, S.W.

WANTED, Eleventh Edition ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, any binding, India Paper, good Second-hand copy in excellent condition, moderate price.—C. WILKES, Springfield, 89, Fetherston Road, Canonbury, N.

RARE COINS and MEDALS of all periods and countries valued or catalogued. Also Collections or Single Specimens PURCHASED at the BEST MARKET PRICES for Cash.—SPINK & SON, Ltd., Medalists to H.M. the King, 17 and 18, Piccadilly, London, W. (close to Piccadilly Circus).

AUTHORS

MUSEUM ARTS and LETTERS ASSOCIATION

who have difficulty in placing their works will find in the MUSEUM ARTS and LETTERS ASSOCIATION a competent source of help and advice.

The ASSOCIATION undertakes the printing and production of General Literature, Verse, Plays, Fiction, Belles Lettres, rare MSS., Family and Parish Records, either for private or trade circulation.

New Authors are specially invited to submit work or personally consult the ASSOCIATION upon the "ways and means" to publicity.

THE MUSEUM ARTS and LETTERS ASSOCIATION, 18, Bury Street, London, W.C.

Authors' Agency.

MSS. WIENER LIT. AGCY.

64, Strand, London (next to Tivoli). 1st, 2nd, and 3rd floors. Special facilities for placing Literary and Dramatic Work, Drawings, &c. Advice on and revision of MSS. undertaken. Particulars post free. Phone 309 Central. Wires and Cables, "Outgeneral," London.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GENTLEWOMEN.

Miss J. E. COHEN,

75, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

SHORTHAND and TYPE-WRITING.

BOOK-KEEPING BY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

GOOD APPOINTMENTS. MODERATE TERMS.

Prospectus on application. UNIVERSITY REFERENCES.

Type-Writers, &c.

TYPE-WRITING.—Cheap, Clear, Expeditious. All descriptions EIGHTPENCE per 1,000 words. Excellent references. Established 1898.—Miss WILLARD, York House, Osborne Road, Southville, Bristol.

MSS. OF ALL KINDS, 9d. per 1,000 words. Carbon Copies, &c. References to well-known Authors. Oxford Higher Local.—M. KING, 34, Forest Road, Kew Gardens, S.W.

TYPE-WRITING undertaken by Woman Graduate (Classical Tripos, Girton College, Cambridge; Intermediate Arts, London). Research, Revision, Shorthand.—CAMBRIDGE TYPE-WRITING AGENCY, 4, DUKE STREET, ADELPHI, W.C. Telephone: 2203 City.

AUTHORS' MSS., NOVELS, STORIES, PLAYS, ESSAYS TYPE-WRITTEN with complete accuracy, 8d. per 1,000 words. Clear Carbon Copies guaranteed. References to well-known Writers.—M. STUART, Allendale, Kymberley Road, Harrow.

TYPE-WRITING of every description under expert literary supervision from 8d. per 1,000 words. Paper included.—Dept. A., THE NATIONAL TYPE-WRITING BUREAU, 199, Strand, W.C.

Catalogues.

L A M L E Y & C O., DISCOUNT BOOKSELLERS and PUBLISHERS. 1, 2, and 3, EXHIBITION ROAD, S.W.

The resort of Students and Book-lovers for nearly forty years. Interesting and out-of-the-way Books, both Old and New. CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE SENT ON APPLICATION. POST FREE.

Two popular Children's Books.—THE LORD OF THE DEER. By H. H. HARROP. 3s. 6d. net. TIPTAIL. By TERTIA BENNETT. 2s. 6d.

BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Our NEW CATALOGUE, containing the best Books of the season—Books for Children, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Standard Books in Leather Binding, &c.—will be sent post free on receipt of a card.

A. & F. DENNY, 147, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

F. BAUERMEISTER.

19, WEST REGENT STREET, GLASGOW. FOREIGN for the supply of Books and Periodicals in French, German, Italian, Spanish, and other Languages.

LIBRARIES OF FOREIGN BOOKS (French, German, Italian, Spanish) PURCHASED.

FIRST EDITIONS OF MODERN AUTHORS, including Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, Alington; Books illustrated by G. and R. Cruikshank, Philp, Rowlandson, Leech, &c. The largest and choicest Collection offered for Sale in the World. CATALOGUES issued and sent post free on application. Books bought.—WALTER T. SPENCER, 27, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.

BOOKS.—ALL OUT-OF-PRINT and RARE

BOOKS on any subject SUPPLIED. The most expert Bookkeeper extant. Please state wants and ask for CATALOGUE. I make a special feature of exchanging any Saleable Book for others selected from my various lists. Special list of 2,000 Books particularly wanted post free.—EDW. BAKER'S Great Bookshop, John Bright Street, Birmingham. Skene's Celtic Bookland, 3 vols., 2s.—Earlshorne, Old English Glasses, 3s. 2s.—Burton's Arabian Nights, 17 vols., illustrated, unexpurgated, 17s. 17s.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—English ART, LITERATURE, HISTORY, &c., of the Eighteenth Century, illustrated by Engravings, Portraits, and Books, arranged under the headings of Art, Applied Art, Clergy, Eccentricity, Follies, and Fashions (including Caricatures), Ladies, Learned, Legal, Literary, London, Medical, Military, Naval, Royalty, Statesmen, and Theatrical. 1,000 items.—Post free of J. RIMMEL & SON, 63, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.

CATALOGUE No. 58.—Drawings—Engravings

after Turner, including many fine Examples of his 'After Studies'—Constable's 'English Landscape'—Richings by Palmer and Whistler—Rare Illustrated Books—Works by John Ruskin. Post free, sixpence.—WM. WARD, 2, Church Terrace, Richmond, Surrey.

Sales by Auction.

Engravings, Etchings, and Drawings.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL BY AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, December 16, at 1 o'clock precisely, ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS, and DRAWINGS (framed and in the Portfolio), the Property of DABOY WYLLIE, Esq., of Constable Burton, comprising Portraits in Mezzotint and Line, by Leading Engravers; the Property of T. MACKENZIE FOWLER, Esq., comprising Modern Etchings and Lithographs by J. M. Whistler, Sir F. Short, and A. H. Haig, and Drawings by William Blake and Sir J. Tenniel, G. du Maurier, Linley Sambourne, Phil May, &c.; the Property of ARCHIBALD G. RUSSELL, Esq., of 28, Upper Brook Street, W., including Water-Colour Drawings, and an interesting Series of Drawings by Old Masters. Other Properties, comprising Engraved Portraits—Fancy Subjects—Cartouches—and Sporting Prints, mostly in Colours, and some Oil and Water-Colour Paintings by Sir T. Lawrence, A. Ramsay, J. M. W. Turner, R.A., David Cox, W. Mulready, Carlo Pellegrini, &c.

May be viewed. Catalogues may be had.

Fine Engravings and Mezzotints.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL BY AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on TUESDAY, December 17, at 1 o'clock precisely, FINE ENGRAVINGS, comprising the Property of a PRIVATE COLLECTOR, including FINE MEZZOTINTS, mostly PORTRAITS OF THE ENGLISH SCHOOL; other Properties, comprising PRINTS in MEZZOTINT, STIPPLE, LINE, and AQUATINT, many being by the Property of G. G. GRABOWNEY, Esq., of 20, Putnam Street, S. Petersburg, mainly from a Collection formed in Moscow many years ago, including ENGRAVINGS OF THE ENGLISH SCHOOL, in Colours; Fancy Subjects of the French School, mainly Colours; and Sporting Prints; the Property of a PRIVATE COLLECTOR, including a splendid impression of the First State of The Tower Family, by J. R. Smith, after G. Romney; and Brilliant Prints of Sir Walter Scott, by Turner, after Sir G. Bannerman; and of Lords George and Charles Spencer, by W. W. Barneby, after R. Cosway; also fine Impressions of well-known and popular Mezzotints, many being in Early States.

May be viewed. Catalogues may be had. Illustrated copies, price 1s. each.

Autograph Letters and Historical Documents, including the Fanshawe Papers.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL BY AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, December 18, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, valuable AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, and HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS, comprising the PROPERTY OF a PRIVATE COLLECTOR, comprising the Fanshawe Papers, being the Correspondence of Sir Richard Fanshawe, 1608-1680—important Literary Manuscripts by Burns, Carlyle, Geo. Meredith, and Rudyard Kipling—a fine Musical Manuscript by Wagner—two fine Letters of George Meredith—Six remarkable Letters written by Miss Jane Welsh to Carlyle before their marriage—Documents signed by William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania—unpublished Letters of Lord Byron, and an Account of his Death, by his Italian Valet—a fine Series of Letters from Sir W. Scott and his Family to his Brother-in-Law, Charles Carpenter—one of the Last Letters written by Nelson, to Lady Hamilton, before he left England in September, 1805—an important Historical Letter signed by Charles I.—and a large number of extremely interesting Letters from Lamb, Coleridge, and Southey to John Rickman, the Census taker.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

Valuable Books and Manuscripts and the Fanshawe Collection of Book Plates.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL BY AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on FRIDAY, December 20, at 1 o'clock precisely, valuable and interesting MANUSCRIPTS and PRINTED BOOKS, ANCIENT and MODERN, including a SELECTION from the LIBRARY of the late THOMAS WOOLNER, Esq., R.A.; the Fanshawe Collection of Book Plates, the Property of the COUNTESS OF MAYO; Early Printed Books and Manuscripts, from the Library of Dr. ADRIAN PORTESCUE; Byron's Fugitive Piece, Presentation Copy—signed by the Author, 1805—a fine copy of Walton's Complete Angler, First Edition—First Editions of Milton's Paradise Lost, and other English Classics—fine examples of Bookbinding by the Meermans and others—Fine Art and other Illustrated Books—County Histories—Water-Colour Drawings by Famous Artists, &c.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

Works of Art.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL BY AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on FRIDAY, December 20, at 1 o'clock precisely, WORKS OF ART, comprising Georgian and other Silver, including a small Collection of Silver Objects from Bolivia—Jewellery and Objects of Art—Porcelain, Pottery, and Glass, including a remarkable Yard Glass with the Original Circular Base—a set of eight Heppelwhite-Adams Armchairs, &c.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS

respectfully give notice that they will hold the following SALES BY AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square:—

On MONDAY, December 16, at 1 o'clock precisely, a COLLECTION of BOOKS, the Property of a NOBLEMAN; also Books, the Property of the late THOMAS BARTLETT, Esq., and from various sources.

On TUESDAY, December 17, at 1 o'clock precisely, OLD ENGLISH SILVER PLATE of the late Lady CAROLINE LINDSAY, the late Sir GEORGE BAKER WILBRAHAM, Bart., and others.

On TUESDAY, December 17, at 2 o'clock precisely, CHAMPAGNE and PORTS.

On WEDNESDAY, December 18, at 1 o'clock precisely, OLD FLEMISH PAPERSTY, Porcelain, Objects of Art, and Decorative Furniture of the late Lady CAROLINE LINDSAY.

On THURSDAY, December 19, at 1 o'clock precisely, OLD ENGLISH and FRENCH FURNITURE from various sources, and Porcelain and Objects of Art, the Property of the late THOMAS BARTLETT, Esq.

On FRIDAY, December 20, at 1 o'clock precisely, MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS of the late JAMES KERSHAW, Esq., and others.

Coins and Medals, including the Collection formed by the late Dr. HAROLD SCOPEL, of Herne Hill, and from other sources.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on MONDAY, December 16, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, GOLD, SILVER, and COPPER COINS, and WAR MEDALS, including the above Properties.

Valuable Books, the Property of the late RALPH CLUTTON, Esq., removed from Veerage Gate, Kensington (by order of the Executors).

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on TUESDAY, December 17, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, the above VALUABLE LIBRARY, comprising First English Translations of the Decameron and Don Quixote—First Editions of Robinson Crusoe and Serious Reflections—Tristram Shandy—Burns (Kilmarnock Edition)—Dickens's Works—Sporting Novels by Surtees, &c.—Liber's British Birds—Gould's Birds of Great Britain—French Illustrated Books, including the Decameron, 1736-61—Les Baisers, 1770, &c.—Life in London, 1821, bound from the Paris, and others with Coloured Plates—Extra-illustrated copies of Gay's Fables, Pennant's London, &c.; also the unique Rowlandson and Gillray Collections.

Books and Manuscripts, including the Library of the late HERBERT FRY, Esq., removed from Upper Tooting.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., at the END OF DECEMBER, BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS, including the above Library, comprising Standard Works in all Branches of Literature—First Editions of Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, and others—Books with Coloured Plates; also Original Drawings done to illustrate Dickens's Works, by H. K. Browne, O. Green, and J. Mahoney, also by G. Cruikshank, further particulars of which will be duly announced.

STEVEN'S AUCTION ROOMS.

Established 1780.
TUESDAY next, at half-past 12 o'clock.
Curiosities.

Mr. J. C. STEVEN'S will SELL by AUCTION, at his Rooms, 38, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C., a fine COLLECTION OF OLD ITALIAN and FRENCH BRONZES, the Property of a NOBLEMAN; Eight important Pictures by Ermi, of Paris, in handsome gilt frames—Caricatures from Tibet, Polynesia, and other parts—an exceptionally fine carved Whale Bone Club—Japanese Kutani Figures—Ivory and Wood Carvings—Feather Rings—and a great variety of Curiosities of every description.
On view day prior and morning of Sale till half-past 11 o'clock.
Catalogues on application.

CHOICE GIFT-BOOKS.

Sir Gawain and the Green Knight.

Rendered literally into modern English from the alliterative Romance Poem of A.D. 1360, from Cotton MS. Nero A.x. in British Museum. By ERNEST J. B. KIBTLAY, B.A. B.D. Cover, Initials, Chapter Headings, and Illustrations Specially Designed and Decorated by FREDERIC LAWRENCE. Large crown 8vo, extra gilt, 3s. 6d. net.

The *Athenæum* says:—"An admirable version of the whole poem, simple, direct, and natural in prose.... Author and artist together have produced a satisfactory and handsome volume."

FOR THE FERN-LOVER.

British Fern Varieties.

By FRANCIS GEORGE HEATH. 120 Illustrations. Large crown 8vo, cloth gilt, 3s. 6d. net.
The *Daily Mail* says:—"I know of no one whose knowledge of foliage is richer than Mr. Heath's."

MR. SEDGWICK'S NEW BOOK FOR CHILDREN.

Nature's Nursery Tales.

By S. N. SEDGWICK, M.A. 70 Photographs direct from Nature. Large crown 8vo, cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.
The *Leeds Mercury* says:—"A charming and really clever book for children."

FOR DICKENSIANS.

Charles Dickens and Music.

By J. T. LIGHTWOOD. Crown 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d. net; paste grain limp, 4s. net.
The *Manchester Courier* says:—"Really historical and extremely valuable."

The Dream Triumphant

By MARGUERITE CURTIS. 8 Full-Page Illustrations. Large crown 8vo, cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.
A skilfully constructed and tenderly handled story.

Of all Booksellers and Libraries.

CHARLES H. KELLY,
25-35, City Road, London, E.C.

Rare and Valuable Books—Autograph Letters—Engravings, &c.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 118, Chancery Lane, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, December 18, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock. RARE and VALUABLE BOOKS, including Michael Drayton's Poems, original vellum, 1605, Bacon's Essays, 1612, White's Natural History of Selborne, 1789, and other Original or Rare Editions in Old English Literature—Redouté, Les Plantes Grasses, 2 vols., 1799—Brookshaw's Pomona Britannica, Morocco extra, 1813 Millard's Branch from the Valley—Horvath's Zoologion, 16 vols., 1894-1909—Civil Engineers' Institute Proceedings, a complete set to 1912—Cannon's Historical Records of the British Army, 32 vols.—Curzon's Persia, 2 vols.—Sylvie and Bruno, by Lewis Carroll. Presentation Copies from the Author, 3 vols.—The Devon Press Bible and Vale Press Shakespeare—First Editions, &c.; also an Extra-illustrated copy of Balzac's French Revolution, with a remarkable Series of Original Water-colour Drawings by Robert Cruikshank—Pen-and-Ink Sketches by George Cruikshank—Horace Walpole's copy of Hawkins's Life of Dr. Johnson, with MS. Marginal Notes—Autograph Letters, &c., of Carlyle, Dickens, Wm. Morris, V. Novello (referring to the Lamb), Wagner, and others—Arundel Society's Chromo-Lithographs—Coloured Topographical Views, Engravings, &c.
To be viewed and Catalogues had.

Authors' Agents.

THE AUTHORS' ALLIANCE are prepared to consider and place MSS. for early publication. Literary work of all kinds dealt with by experts who place Authors' interest first. Twenty years' experience.—2, Clement's Inn, W.C.

Printers.

ATHENÆUM PRESS. JOHN EDWARD FRANCIS, Printer of the *Athenæum*, *Notes and Queries*, &c., is prepared to SUBMIT ESTIMATES for all kinds of BOOK, NEWS, and PERIODICAL PRINTING.—12, Broom's Building, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Magazines, &c.

A VERTEBRATE FAUNA OF THE MALAY PENINSULA, published under the authority of the Government of the Federated Malay States. Edited by R. C. ROBINSON, C.M.Z.S. Medium 8vo, with Map and Text Illustrations. REPTILIA AND BATRACHIA. By GEORGE A. SCOLENDER, D.Sc. F.R.S. Price 15s.
London: TAYLOR & FRANCIS, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.
Kuala Lumpur: Federated Malay States Government Press.
Singapore: KELLY & WALEH, Ltd.

[Magazines, &c., continued p. 742.]

Men & Measures

A History of Weights and Measures, Ancient and Modern.

BY

EDWARD NICHOLSON,

F.I.C. F.C.S.,

Surgeon-Lieut.-Col., Army Medical Department.

- I. General View of the Evolution of Measures.
- II. The Story of the Cubits.
- III. The Story of the Talents.
- IV. The Invention of Linear Measures from Weights. The Origin of the English and of the Rhineland Foot.
- V. English Linear Measures.
- VI. Land Measures (Ancient, Medieval, Modern).
- VII. English Commercial Weights.
- VIII. English Measures of Capacity.
- IX. The Mint-Pounds.
- X. The Cubic Foot and the Ton Register.
- XI. Scots, Irish, and Welsh Measures and Weights.
- XII. Measures and Weights of some British Dominions.
- XIII. Measures of Value.
- XIV. Measures of Time.
- XV. Measures of Heat and of Density.
- XVI. The Ells.
- XVII. Foreign Linear Measures.
- XVIII. Foreign Weights.
- XIX. Foreign Measures of Capacity.
- XX. The Development of Meaning in the Names of Weights and Measures.
- XXI. The Old Measures and Weights of France.
- XXII. The Metric System.
- XXIII. How the Metric System Works in France.
- XXIV. The Conflict of the Imperial and Metric Systems.

Large post 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

London: SMITH, ELDER & CO.
15, Waterloo Place, S.W.

MR. EDWARD ARNOLD'S NEW BOOKS.

NEW SIX-SHILLING FICTION. THE NEST.

By ANNE DOUGLAS SEDGWICK, Author of 'Tante, Franklin Kane,' &c.

Daily News.—"It is not the least exaggeration to say that no living author, man or woman, could have written these stories with such perfect skill and such perfectly natural art."

TINKER'S HOLLOW.

By Mrs. F. E. CRICHTON, Author of 'The Soundless Tide,' &c.

Morning Post.—"Mrs. Crichton is to be warmly congratulated on the appearance of this truthful and entrancing story of Ulster village life."
British Weekly.—"This is a most vital book, and full of the true Ulster atmosphere."

FOLLOWING DARKNESS.

By FORREST REID, Author of 'The Bracknells.'

Times.—"This is not a book that will be easily forgotten, and that is becoming rather a rare tribute for a novel."

THE SOUL OF UNREST.

By EMILY JENKINSON.

Morning Post.—"The book is certainly one to be read. It has been written by an ardent and humble soul."

A SURVEY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, 1780-1830.

By OLIVER ELTON, Professor of English Literature in the University of Liverpool. 2 vols. 21s. net.

Athenæum.—"Everywhere through these volumes the lover of literature will come upon fine observation and sound sense."

WALKING ESSAYS.

By ARTHUR HUGH SEDGWICK. 5s. net.

Athenæum.—"We ventured in advance to suspect a Sidgwick of philosophy and humour, and we are amply justified. The author of 'Walking Essays' has produced a very delightful book."

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'PAT MCCARTHY: HIS RHYMES.' A BOY IN THE COUNTRY.

By J. STEVENSON. Illustrated. 5s. net.

Times.—"This charming title is a true guide to the contents of the book."

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY IN PHILOSOPHY and PSYCHOLOGY.

By H. L. STEWART, M.A. D.Ph., Lecturer in Philosophy in the Queen's University of Belfast. 10s. 6d. net.
Northern Whig.—"A most readable and timely book."

AN ENTIRELY NEW SERIES OF EDUCATIONAL CLASSICS.

General Editor—JOHN WILLIAM ADAMSON, Professor of Education in the University of London.
4s. 6d. net per volume.

VIVES AND THE RENASCENCE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Edited by FOSTER WATSON, M.A., Professor of Education in the University College, Aberystwyth.

THE EDUCATIONAL WRITINGS OF JOHN LOCKE.

Edited by J. W. ADAMSON, Professor of Education in the University of London.

ROUSSEAU ON EDUCATION.

Edited by R. L. ARCHER, M.A., Professor of Education in the University College, Bangor.

PESTALOZZI'S EDUCATIONAL WRITINGS.

Edited by J. A. GREEN, Professor of Education in the University of Sheffield.

FROEBEL'S CHIEF WRITINGS ON EDUCATION.

Edited by S. S. FLETCHER, M.A. Ph.D., Lecturer in Education in the University of Cambridge, and J. WELTON, M.A., Professor of Education in the University of Leeds.

A full Prospectus of this Series can be had, post free, on application.

London: EDWARD ARNOLD,
41 & 43, Maddox Street, W.

NEW FOULIS BOOKS

THE RIVER OF LONDON

By HILAIRE BELLOC. Everybody who has read the 'Path to Rome' will learn with gladness that Mr. Hilaire Belloc has written another book in the same sunny, genial, and useful style, the most highway in Britain. It is a subject that brings into play all those high faculties which make Mr. Belloc the most genuine man of letters now alive. The record of the journey makes one of the most exhilarating books of our time, and the series of Mr. Belloc's sixteen pictures painted for this book sets the glittering river itself flowing swiftly past before the eye. 300 pp. crown 8vo, buckram, 6s. net.

THE ENGLISH CHARACTER

By SPENCER LEIGH HUGHES, M.P., "Sub-Rosa" of the *Daily News and Leader*. Although his pen has probably covered more pages than Balzac's, this is the first time "Sub-Rosa" has really "turned author." The charm and penetration of the result suggest that his readers will never allow him to turn back again. He is a born essayist, but he has, in addition, the breadth and generosity that journalism alone can give a man. The combination gives a kind of golden gossip—criticism without acrimony, feeling without folly. The work contains 16 Pictures in Colour of English Types by Frederick Gardner. 300 pp. cr. 8vo, buckram, 5s. net; leather, 7s. 6d. net.

THE DICKENS ORIGINALS

By EDWIN PUGH. A very large proportion of Dickens' characters had their living prototypes among his contemporaries and acquaintances. In this book the author has traced these prototypes, has made original researches resulting in the discovery of several new and hitherto unsuspected identities, and has given particulars of all of them. With 30 Portraits of "Originals." Ex. cr. 8vo, 340 pp. 6s. net. Uniform with THE SCOTT ORIGINALS. By W. S. CRUICKSHANK.

THE R. L. STEVENSON ORIGINALS

By E. BLANTYRE SIMPSON. The author has an unequalled knowledge of the fortunate Edinburgh circle who knew their R. L. S. long before the rest of the world; and she has been enabled to collect a volume of first-hand reminiscences of the man. They prove once more the personal reminiscences which will prove inestimably precious to all lovers of the man and his work. The illustrations are of peculiar importance, as the publisher has been privileged to reproduce a series of portraits and pictures of the rarest interest, to accompany the text as well as several letters. 4 Portraits in Colour, 25 in Colotype. 260 pp. extra crown 8vo, buckram, 6s. net; vellum, 10s. 6d. net.

R. L. STEVENSON: MEMORIES

Being 25 Illustrations. Reproduced from Photographs of Robert Louis Stevenson, his homes and his haunts, many of these reproduced for the first time. A booklet for every Stevenson lover. In Japan vellum covers, 1s. net; bound in Japanese vellum, 2s. 6d. net.

LADY HAMILTON

By E. HALLAM MOORHOUSE. "Out of all the vicissitudes of her extraordinary life she snatched one lasting triumph—her name spells beauty." The many fine portraits in this work demonstrate, as words can never do, that extraordinary nobility of temperament which was the main characteristic of Nelson's Cleopatra. 25 Illustrations—4 in Colour. 286 pp. buckram, 7s. 6d. net; velvet Persian and boxed, 12s. 6d. net.

MARIE ANTOINETTE

By FRANCIS BICKLEY. A picturesque but restrained book. The illustrations are Reproductions of the most famous paintings of the history intimate and real. 30 Illustrations—4 in Colour. 304 pp. buckram, 6s. net; velvet Persian and boxed, 7s. 6d. net.

NELL GWYN

By GEORGE CHERTERTON. The author has carried out the task entrusted to him with an admirable clearness and impartiality. The book is richly illustrated; the many portraits reflect the impudent, infamous, irresistible child-face in all its enchanting phases. 30 Illustrations—4 in Colour. 252 pp. buckram, 5s. net; velvet Persian and boxed, 7s. 6d. net.

THE SERVILE STATE

By HILAIRE BELLOC. 'The Servile State' is a study of the tendency of modern legislation in industrial society, and particularly in England, not towards freedom, but towards the establishment of two legally separate classes, one a small class in possession of the means of production, the other a much larger class subjected to compulsory labour under the guarantee of a legal sufficiency to maintain themselves. The result of such an establishment and the forces working for and against it, as well as the remedies, are fully discussed. 300 pp. crown 8vo, boards, 1s. net; buckram, 2s. 6d. net.

POEMS OF ADAM LINDSAY GORDON

Adam Lindsay Gordon is generally called the Byron of Australia. In 'His Sick Stock Rider' he reproduces the colonial bush as keenly as Kipling reproduces India. His 'How we Beat the Favourite' is the finest ballad of the turf in the language. He is above everything, the sportsman's poet. This edition contains 18 stirring illustrations in Colour by Capt. G. D. GILES. 326 pp. buckram, 5s. net; in Persian, 7s. 6d. net. Uniform with WYLLIE MELVILLE'S HUNTING SONGS.

N I E T Z S C H E

Nietzsche's works completed
Seventeen volumes published.

Index ready in January.

Price of complete set 3l. 15s. net.

Single copies supplied.

"This translation is a benefit to the community."—*Observer*.

"Nietzsche's works should be available for students in every public library."—*Spectator*.

NEW SCOTTISH BOOKS.—Cr. 8vo, 5s. net.

BOOK OF GLASGOW ANECDOTE. By D. MACLEOD MALLOCH. With Frontispiece in Colour and 35 Portraits. 400 pp. 5s. net.
BOOK OF EDINBURGH ANECDOTE. By FRANCIS WATT. With 25 Portraits and Frontispiece in Colour. 312 pp. 5s. net.
THE KIRK AND ITS WORTHIES. By RICHARD DICKSON and D. M. MALLOCH. 16 Illustrations in Colour. 340 pp. 5s. net.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS

By HILDA T. SKAE. This volume contains a compact account of the life of one of the most romantic figures in Scottish history. It contains 16 Illustrations in Colour besides many Portraits. 224 pp. buckram, 5s. net; velvet Persian, 7s. 6d. net.

Uniform Volume. PRINCE CHARLIE. By WM. POWER.

THE SONGS AND POEMS OF BURNS

A complete Presentation Edition of 'The Songs and Poems of Burns,' with appreciation of the poet by Lord Rosebery. With 55 fine Illustrations in Colour by eminent Scottish Artists. 4to, 460 pp. buckram, 10s. 6d. net; printed in fine rag paper, on vellum, 21s. net.

Complete Catalogue sent post free.

T. N. FOULIS, PUBLISHER,

21, Great Russell Street, London, W.C., and 16, Frederick Street, Edinburgh.

WORKS ON NATURAL SCIENCE.

Demy 8vo, gilt top, 15s. net.

CORAL AND ATOLLS

A History and Description of the Keeling-Cocos Islands, with an Account of their Fauna and Flora, and a Discussion of the Method of Development and Transformation of Coral Structures in General.

By F. WOOD-JONES, D.Sc. F.Z.S.

Profusely illustrated with Photo-Reproductions, &c.

"Darwin gave us the theory of subsidence, Sir John Murray that of solution, the last and, we are inclined to think, the winning one is Wood-Jones's sedimentation theory of coral reefs. Mr. Wood-Jones sought for himself the best opportunities, he made excellent use of them, and this book forms a valuable and interesting record of his observations and views."—*Times*.

HANDBOOK OF THE BRITISH FLORA

A Description of the Flowering Plants and Ferns indigenous to, or naturalized in, the British Isles. For the use of Beginners and Amateurs. By GEORGE BENTHAM, F.R.S. Revised by Sir J. D. HOOKER, C.B. G.C.S.I. F.R.S. Crown 8vo, 9s.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BRITISH FLORA.

A Series of Wood Engravings, with Descriptions of British Plants from Drawings by W. H. FITCH, F.L.S., and W. G. SMITH, F.L.S., forming an Illustrated Companion to BENTHAM'S 'Handbook,' and other British Floras. Seventh Edition, Revised and Enlarged. 1,315 Wood Engravings. 9s.

THE USES OF BRITISH PLANTS, traced from Antiquity to the Present Day, together with the Derivation of their Names. By the Rev. Prof. G. HENSLOW, M.A. F.L.S., &c. 288 Illustrations. 4s. 6d.

BRITISH FERNS. An Introduction to the Study of the Ferns LYCOPODS and EQUISETA indigenous to the British Isles. With Chapters on the Structure, Propagation, Cultivation, Diseases, Uses, Preservation, and Distribution of Ferns. By M. PLUES. 16 Coloured Plates and 55 Wood Engravings. 7s. 6d.

BRITISH GRASSES. An Introduction to the Study of the GRAMINEÆ of Great Britain and Ireland. By M. PLUES. 16 Coloured Plates and 100 Wood Engravings. 7s. 6d.

BRITISH SEAWEEDS. An Introduction to the Study of the Marine ALGÆ of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Channel Islands. By S. O. GRAY. With 16 Coloured Plates. 7s. 6d.

SYNOPSIS OF BRITISH MOSSES. By C. P. HOBKIRK, F.L.S. Revised Edition. 6s. 6d.

BRITISH FUNGI, PHYCOMYCELES, AND USTILAGINEÆ. By GEORGE MASSEE. 8 Plates. 6s. 6d.

BRITISH INSECTS. A Familiar Description of the Form, Structure, Habits, and Transformations of Insects. By E. F. STAVELEY, Author of 'British Spiders.' 16 Coloured Plates and numerous Wood Engravings. 7s. 6d.

BRITISH BEETLES. An Introduction to the Study of our Indigenous COLEOPTERA. By E. C. RYE. Second Edition. Revised by Rev. Canon FOWLER. 16 Coloured Steel Plates and 11 Wood Engravings. 7s. 6d.

BRITISH BEES. An Introduction to the Study of the Natural History and Economy of the Bees indigenous to the British Isles. By W. E. SHUCKARD. 16 Coloured Plates and Woodcuts of Dissections. 7s. 6d.

BRITISH BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS. An Introduction to the Study of our Native LEPIDOPTERA. By H. T. STAINTON. Second Edition. 16 Coloured Plates and Wood Engravings. 7s. 6d.

BRITISH SPIDERS. An Introduction to the Study of the ARANEIDÆ found in Great Britain and Ireland. By E. F. STAVELEY. 16 Coloured Plates and 44 Wood Engravings. 7s. 6d.

THE STRUCTURE AND LIFE HISTORY OF THE COCKROACH (Periplaneta Orientalis). An Introduction to the Study of Insects. By L. C. MIALL and ALFRED DENNY. 125 Woodcuts. 7s. 6d.

"Detailed Catalogue will be sent on application."

LOVELL REEVE & CO., LTD.,

6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Seeley, Service & Co Ltd

Founded 1795.

EDINBURGH. Robert Louis Stevenson

With 24 Illustrations in Colour by JAMES HERRON, Crown 4to. Printed by Messrs. T. & A. Constable, of Edinburgh. Ordinary Edition, 12s. 6d. net. EDITION DE LUXE, limited to 375 copies, printed on unbleached Arnold hand-made paper, and bound in buckram, with paper label, each copy numbered, 25s. net.

"A more attractive book has not been published this season."—WESTMINSTER GAZETTE.

AMONG CONGO CANNIBALS. Experiences, Impressions, and Adventures during a Thirty Years' Sojourn among the Boloki. By JOHN H. WEEKS. With 54 Illus. and a Map. Demy 8vo, 16s. net.

"An exceedingly interesting and valuable account of a primitive people."—STANDARD.

THROUGH HOLLAND IN THE VIVETTE.

The Cruise of a 4-Tonner from the Solent to the Zuyder Zee through the Dutch Waterways. By E. KEBLE CHATTERTON. With 60 Illus. and Charts. 6s. net.

"For the amateur yachtsman this book will undoubtedly have a great fascination."—ATHENÆUM.

SCIENCE OF TO-DAY SERIES.—New Volume.

PHOTOGRAPHY OF TO-DAY.

By H. CHAPMAN JONES, President of the Royal Photographic Society, &c. 54 Illus. Ex. cr. 8vo, 5s. net.

"Thoroughly comprehensive, lucid and authoritative."—LIVERPOOL COURIER.

THE ROMANCE OF SUBMARINE ENGINEERING.

An account in non-technical language of various operations in submarine engineering. By THOMAS W. COBBIN, Author of 'Engineering of To-Day,' &c. With 48 Illus. and Diagrams. 5s.

"Instructive and interesting."—ATHENÆUM.

HEROES OF THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD.

By CHARLES R. GIBSON, F.R.S.E., Author of 'Scientific Ideas of To-Day,' &c. With many Illustrations. Ex. cr. 8vo, 5s.

"Mr. Gibson is to be congratulated on the new volume in his scientific series, for it is one of the most interesting of them all."—ATHENÆUM.

THE NEW ART LIBRARY.

"The admirable New Art Library."—CONNOISSEUR.

VOL. I. SECOND EDITION.

THE PRACTICE OF OIL PAINTING

AND DRAWING. By SOLOMON J. SOLOMON, R.A. Illustrated with many Drawings by Mr. SOLOMON, and by Paintings. 6s. net.

"If students were to follow his instructions, and, still more, to heed his warnings, their painting would soon show a great increase in efficiency."—MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

VOL. II.

HUMAN ANATOMY FOR ART STUDENTS.

By Sir ALFRED FRIPP, K.C.V.O., and RALPH THOMPSON. Profusely illustrated with 159 Illustrations. Ex. crown 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

"Excellent illustrations from the first page to the last by original drawings and photographs most carefully taken."—WESTMINSTER GAZETTE.

VOL. III.

MODELLING AND SCULPTURE.

By ALBERT TOFT, A.R.C.A. M.S.B.S. With 119 Photographs and Drawings. Square ex. cr. 8vo, 6s. net.

"Will be found an invaluable aid to the student. Takes the student step by step through the various technical processes, the text being supplemented by over 100 excellent illustrations."—STUDIO.

THE CROWN LIBRARY.

A series of notable copyright books.

AN APOSTLE OF THE NORTH.

The Story of Bishop Bompa's Life amongst the Red Indians and Eskimo. By Rev. H. A. CODY. 42 Illus. 3rd Ed. 5s. net.

"An admirable picture of a great career."—SPECTATOR.

AMONG INDIAN RAJAS AND RYOTS.

A Civil Servant's Recollections and Impressions of 37 Years of Work and Sport. By Sir A. H. L. FRASER, K.C.S.I. M.A. LL.D., ex-Lieut.-Governor of Bengal. Third Ed. 16 Illus. 5s. net.

"Will take its place with the great standard authorities on our Indian Empire. Every page deserves to be studied."—BRITISH WEEKLY.

AMONG THE WILD TRIBES OF THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

A Record of Sixteen Years' close Intercourse with the Natives of Afghanistan and the N.W. Frontier. By T. L. PENNELL, M.D. B.Sc. Introduction by EARL ROBERTS. Ex. cr. 8vo. 16 Illus. and Map. Fifth Ed. 5s. net.

THE THINGS SEEN SERIES.—New Volumes.

With 50 Illustrations. Cloth, 2s. net; leather, 3s. net; buffed leather, in a box, 5s. net.

THINGS SEEN IN RUSSIA.

By W. BARNES STEVEN, Professor of English in the College of Peter the Great, St. Petersburg.

"Thoroughly up-to-date."—ACADEMY.

THINGS SEEN IN PALESTINE.

By A. GOODRICH-FREER, F.R.S.G.S. (Mrs. H. H. Spoor), Author of 'Inner Jerusalem,' 'In a Syrian Saddle,' &c.

"A brightly written and well illustrated volume."—SCOTSMAN.

38, GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W.C.

Macmillan & Co.'s Books for Presents

TENNYSON.

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. beg to call attention to the fact that their Editions of Tennyson's Works are the only complete Editions, and contain all the poems still in copyright, and the latest texts of the earlier poems which are now out of copyright.

The Complete Works. Centenary Edition.

In 9 vols. (sold separately). Annotated by the Author, and Edited by HALLAM, LORD TENNYSON. Globe 8vo, 4s. net per vol.; or cloth extra, gilt tops, 9 vols. in box, 36s. net. [Everley Series.]

Complete Works in One Volume. Cloth, 7s. 6d.

Pocket Edition. 5 vols. Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 2s. net each; leather, 3s. net each.

Poetical Works. Pocket Edition. Morocco, gilt edges, pott 8vo, 7s. 6d. net. **The People's Edition.** 12 vols. 16mo, 1s. net each; or in cloth box, 14s. net. **Globe Edition.** Cloth, 3s. 6d.; extra gilt, 4s. 6d.; limp leather, 5s. net.

Alfred, Lord Tennyson. A Memoir. By his Son, HALLAM, LORD TENNYSON. With Portrait and Facsimiles. Cheap Edition. Extra crown 8vo, 6s.

Tennyson and his Friends. Edited by HALLAM, LORD TENNYSON. With Portraits. 8vo, 10s. net.

GOLDEN TREASURY SERIES.—New Volume.

Poems by William Allingham. Selected and Arranged by HELEN ALLINGHAM. With Portrait. Pott 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

THE POCKET KIPLING.

Printed on thin paper. In blue cloth, gilt edges, 4s. 6d. net each. In Scarlet Leather Binding, gilt edges, 5s. net each.

ACTIONS AND REACTIONS.
PLAIN TALES FROM THE HILLS.
LIFE'S HANDICAP.
MANY INVENTIONS.
THE LIGHT THAT FAILED.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE, and other Stories.
SOLDIERS THREE, and other Stories.
CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS. Illustrated.
THE JUNGLE BOOK. Illustrated.
THE DAY'S WORK.

THE SECOND JUNGLE BOOK. Illustrated.
STALKY & CO.
FROM SEA TO SEA. 2 vols.
KIM. Illustrated.
JUST SO STORIES FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.
TRAFFICS AND DISCOVERIES.
PUCK OF POKK'S HILL. Illustrated.
THE NAULAHKA. By RUDYARD KIPLING and WOLCOTT BALESTIER.
REWARDS AND FAIRIES. With Illustrations by FRANK CRAIG.

* * The "Uniform Edition" of Mr. Kipling's Works, in scarlet cloth, extra crown 8vo, price 6s. per Volume, is still on sale.

NEW ISSUE OF ENGLISH CLASSICS.

Illustrated by HUGH THOMSON. Bound in Persian calf limp, with Yapp edges, embossed title on side, and gilt lettering. Crown 8vo, 3s. net each.

Cranford. By Mrs. GASKELL. With Preface by LADY RITCHIE, and 100 Illustrations by HUGH THOMSON.

The Vicar of Wakefield. With Preface by AUSTIN DOBSON, and 182 Illustrations by HUGH THOMSON.

Our Village. By MARY RUSSELL MITFORD. With Preface by LADY RITCHIE, and 100 Illustrations by HUGH THOMSON.

Narrative of the Visit to India of their Majesties King George V. and Queen Mary, and of the Coronation Durbar, held at Delhi 12th December, 1911. By the Hon. JOHN FORTESCUE. With 32 Illustrations. 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

* * This work constitutes the official record of the Visit and Durbar.

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS SERIES.—New Volume.

Highways and Byways in Somerset. By EDWARD HUTTON. Illustrated by NELLY ERICHSEN. Extra crown 8vo, 5s. net.

SECOND IMPRESSION.

The Adventures of an Elephant Hunter.

By JAMES SUTHERLAND. Illustrated. 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

Spectator.—"Mr. James Sutherland tells of some of the most amazing adventures with elephants that have ever been published."

DR. SVEN HEDIN'S NEW BOOK.

From Pole to Pole. By Dr. SVEN HEDIN, Author of 'Trans-Himalaya: Discoveries and Adventures in Tibet,' &c. With Illustrations and Maps. Extra crown 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

* * A book of travel and adventure for young people.

NEW COLOUR BOOKS.

Folk-Tales of Bengal. By the Rev. LAL BEHARI DAY, With 32 Illustrations in Colour by WARWICK GOBLE. Crown 4to, 15s. net.

Also EDITION DE LUXE, limited to 150 copies, printed on Hand-Made paper, and bound in vellum. Demy 4to, 42s. net.

White-Ear and Peter. The Story of a Fox and a Fox-Terrier. By NEILS HEIBERG. With 16 Coloured Plates by CECIL ALDIN. Pott 4to, 6s. net.

Outlook.—"Will no doubt appeal strongly to children brought up in a hunting country, and indeed to all children who love animals and like to have them humanized in stories. Needless to say, the illustrations leave nothing to be desired."

Monumental Java. By J. F. SCHELTEMA, M.A. With Illustrations, and Vignettes after Drawings of Javanese Chandi Ornament by the Author. 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

The Pagan Tribes of Borneo. A Description of their Physical, Moral, and Intellectual Condition, with some Discussion of their Ethnic Relations. By CHARLES HOSE, D.Sc., formerly Divisional Resident and Member of the Supreme Council of Sarawak, and WILLIAM McDUGALL, M.B. F.R.S. With an Appendix on the Physical Characters of the Races of Borneo by A. C. HADDON, D.Sc. F.R.S., and 4 Illustrations in Colour, over 200 Full-Page Collo-types, and many Illustrations in the Text. 2 vols. 8vo, 42s. net.

Globe.—"A superb monograph on a most interesting race, and is a perfect storehouse of facts for the geographer and the ethnologist."

H. G. WELLS' MOST SUCCESSFUL NOVEL.

Marriage. 21st Thousand. 6s.

JAMES LANE ALLEN'S NEW BOOK.

The Heroine in Bronze, or a Portrait of a Girl. A Pastoral of the City. 6s.

Globe.—"There is a charm and delicacy about the story that will win for it many admirers, and a literary grace which cannot be too highly praised."

Folk-Tales of Breffny. By Miss B. HUNT. 3s. 6d. net.
Freeman's Journal.—"A fine collection it is, told in expressive language, which varies somewhat with the teller."

The Reef. By EDITH WHARTON, Author of 'The House of Mirth,' &c. 6s.

Punch.—"The whole book is delightful, illuminating, fragrant, sympathetic. It is the author of 'The House of Mirth' at her best, and that best has long ago placed her in the small front rank of contemporary novelists."

Macmillan's Illustrated Catalogue post free on application.

MACMILLAN & CO., LTD., LONDON.

Macmillan's New Books.

George Frederic Watts.

Vols. I. and II. The Annals of an Artist's Life. By M. S. WATTS. Vol. III. The Writings of G. F. Watts. With 39 Photogravure Plates. 3 vols. 8vo, 31s. 6d. net.

Standard.—"These three volumes are an impressive tribute to a great painter who was also a man of commanding personality, high integrity, and beautiful outlook..... Altogether Mrs. Watts is to be congratulated on having built a monument at once so chaste and noble to the man who she not merely loved, but worshipped."

Francis Paget, Bishop of Oxford.

By STEPHEN PAGET and J. M. CAMPBELL CRUM. With an Introduction by His Grace the ARCH-BISHOP OF CANTERBURY. With Photogravure Portrait. 8vo, 15s. net.

Disraeli. By the EARL of CROMER. Crown 8vo, 1s. net.

Further Reminiscences of H. M. Hyndman. 8vo, 15s. net.

Sir Nathan Bodington,

First Vice-Chancellor of the University of Leeds. A Memoir. By WILLIAM H. DRAPER, M.A. With Portrait. Extra crown 8vo, 5s. net.

Times.—"The name of Sir Nathan Bodington will have its own place in the history of the modern universities of England, and it is well that his biography should have been written by one so capable and so sympathetic as Mr. W. H. Draper."

One Welshman. A Glance at a Great Career. Inaugural Address, Autumn Session, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, October 31, 1912. By the Hon. WHITELOW REID, United States Ambassador in Great Britain. Extra crown 8vo, 1s. net.

Spectator.—"A deeply interesting account of the life and character of Thomas Jefferson."

A History of Old Sheffield Plate.

Being an Account of the Origin, Growth, and Decay of the Industry and of the Antique Silver and White or Britannia Metal Trade, with Chronological Lists of Makers' Marks and numerous Illustrations of Specimens. By FREDERICK BRADBURY. Demy 4to, 2l. 2s. net.

* * * Illustrated Prospectus post free on application.

Foundations. A Statement of Christian Belief in Terms of Modern Thought by Seven Oxford Men—B. H. STREETER, R. BROOK, W. H. MOBERLY, R. G. PARSONS, A. E. J. RAWLINSON, N. S. TALBOT, W. TEMPLE. 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

The Crowning Phase of the Critical Philosophy.

A Study in Kant's Critique of Judgment. By R. A. C. MACMILLAN, M.A. D.Phil. 8vo, 10s. net.

The Georgics of Virgil in English Verse. By ARTHUR S. WAY, D.Lit. Imp. 16mo, 2s. 6d. net.

Macmillan's Illustrated Catalogue post free on application.

MACMILLAN & CO., LTD., London.

Messrs. Longmans & Co.'s LIST.

CARDINAL MANNING,

AND OTHER ESSAYS.

By J. E. C. BODLEY, Corresponding Member of the Institute of France. With Photogravure Portrait of Cardinal Manning. 8vo, 9s. net.

Contents.—CARDINAL MANNING—THE DECAY OF IDEALISM IN FRANCE—THE FRENCH INSTITUTE.

Travel Pictures: The Record of a European Tour. By HIS HIGHNESS SIR BHA WANI SINGH, RAJ RANA BAHADUR OF JHALAWAR. With Photogravure Portrait and 96 other Illustrations. 8vo, 6s. net.

Doreen Coasting. With some Account of the Places she Saw and the People she Encountered. Edited by ALYS LOWTIE. With over 100 Illustrations. 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

An account of a Sea Voyage round the North and East Coasts of Africa, and the experiences, adventures, vicissitudes, and mortifications that befel the authoress during that voyage.

Shakespeare, Bacon, and the Great Unknown. By ANDREW LANG. With 8 Illustrations. 8vo, 9s. net.

"Sanity and humour are written across every chapter of a book which should be widely read and enjoyed."

Glasgow Herald.

THE SECOND EDITION IS NOW READY.

History of English Literature from "Beowulf" to Swinburne.

By ANDREW LANG. Crown 8vo, 6s. "The book is by far the freshest, sanest, wisest guide to the whole range of English letters which has yet appeared. Every page is characteristic of a man who always kept the youth of the heart."—*Spectator.*

Books and Bookmen. By ANDREW LANG. With a Preface specially written for this New Edition. Fcap. 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 2s.; leather, 3s. net.

Experiments in Industrial Organisation. By EDWARD CADBURY, with a Preface by W. J. ASHLEY, M.A., Professor of Commerce in the University of Birmingham. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

The Life and Letters of Frederic Shields, 1833-1911. Edited by ERNESTINE MILLS. With Illustrations. 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

"A biography of supreme interest."—*Christian World.*

English Farming, Past and Present. By ROWLAND E. PROTHERO, late Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

SEVENTH EDITION, REVISED.

The Origin of Civilization, and the Primitive Condition of Man.

By the Right Hon. LORD AVEBURY, P.C. F.R.S. With 6 Plates and 20 other Illustrations. 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

Science and the Human Mind: a Critical and Historical Account of the Development of Natural Knowledge.

By W. C. D. WHETHAM, M.A. F.R.S., and CATHERINE DURNING WHETHAM his wife. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

BY THE SAME AUTHORS.
Heredity and Society. 8vo, 6s. net.

South Kensington and its Art Training.

By FRANK P. BROWN, A.R.C.A. (London), Head Master, Richmond (Surrey) School of Art. With a Foreword by WALTER CRANE. With Illustrations. 8vo, 3s. 6d. net.

NEW FICTION.

Miriam Lucas. By CANON SHEEHAN. 6s. "Canon Sheehan's latest book will take a high place among his literary achievements."—*Glasgow Herald.*

Dew and Mildew. By P. CHRISTOPHER WREN. 6s. "Tales of Anglo-Indian life given with immense snap, vivacity, and resource."—*The Times.*

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., 39, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

BLACKWOODS' BOOKS FOR GIFTS

THE IRISH REVOLUTION

By MICHAEL J. F. MCCARTHY, Author of 'Priests and People in Ireland.' Vol. I. The Murdering Time, from the Land League to the First Home Rule Bill. With numerous Portraits. 10s. 6d. net.

"A very good book."—*Times.*

"A well-informed history...always bright and readable."—*Scotsman.*

JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU

By GERHARD GRAN, Professor of Literature in the University of Kristiania. Authorized translation by MARCIA HARGREAVES JANSON. With 2 Portraits. 12s. 6d. net.

"A most interesting and scholarly work."—*Athenæum.*

"Interesting and valuable."—*Observer.*

SPORT IN FIVE CONTINENTS

By E. A. LEATHAM. With Illustrations. 15s. net.

"A mighty hunter."—*Globe.*

"A thoroughly excellent contribution to our sporting literature, which can be recommended with cordiality."—*World.*

WHEN KINGS RODE TO DELHI

By GABRIELLE PESTING, Author of 'From the Land of Princes.' John Hookham Frere and his Friends. 'On the Distaff Side,' &c. Illustrated. 7s. 6d. net.

"Intensely fascinating...An enchanting and delightful book."—*Globe.*

WILD SPORT AND SOME STORIES

By GILFRID W. HARTLEY, Author of 'Wild Sport with Gun, Rifle, and Salmon Rod.' With Illustrations. 15s. net.

"A book that will please everybody who is interested in hunting, shooting, and fishing."—*Scotsman.*

"Should prove one of the most popular works of its kind issued in recent years."—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

CHANCES OF SPORTS OF SORTS

By COL. T. A. ST. QUENTIN, late 9th and 10th Hussars. With Illustrations. 16s. net.

"The most readable book we have had the luck to come across for a good while...a singularly entertaining book, crammed with exciting adventures and enlivened with anecdote."—*Sportsman.*

"There is a dash of Charles O'Malley, a not unwelcome touch of Brigadier Gerard without his vanity, and Surtees over again in a larger atmosphere."—*Times.*

HISTORY OF BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

By ARTHUR HARRALL, Student and Tutor of Christ Church, Oxford, Author of 'The Making of the British Empire,' 'The Expansion of Great Britain,' &c. 10s. 6d. net.

"A book of remarkable scope and compression."—*Observer.*

6/- NOVELS

"The name of BLACKWOOD on a novel is a guarantee of good literature."—*SATURDAY REVIEW.*

HOOKEN AND HUNKEN:

A Tale of Troy

By "Q." (Sir A. T. QUILLER-ROUCH), Author of 'Troy Town,' 'The Delectable Duchy,' 'The Splendid Spur,' 'Dead Man's Rock,' &c.

"Like a happy dream."—*Times.*

"Q." at his very best."—*Daily Telegraph.*

ONE CROWDED HOUR

By SYDNEY C. GRIER, Author of 'In Furthest Ind.' 'The Power of the Keys,' &c. With Cover Design and Coloured Frontispiece by A. PEARSE. Third Impression.

"The best tale Sydney Grier has written."—*Westminster Gazette.*

"The interest accumulates with reading, and there comes a point when the tension is so great that it seems impossible to read quickly enough."—*Daily Telegraph.*

MONSIEUR CARNIFEX

By ALEXANDER CRAWFORD, Author of 'Kapah.' "A 'ripping yarn.' As it is a 'Balkans' story its success is assured."—*Daily Chronicle.*

"The most attractive tale that we have read for some time."—*Manchester Courier.*

"This is like the work of the late H. S. Merriman. The same clear but intricate plot, good construction, &c."—*Observer.*

THE SECOND CITY

By W. J. EDOOTT, Author of 'The Red Neighbour,' 'His Indolence of Arzac,' 'The Background,' &c.

"A bright and well-written story."—*Daily Express.*

"A novel well worth reading."—*Daily Chronicle.*

"We have not for a long time read a novel which has given us more enjoyment than this."—*Irish Times.*

CENTENE

By H. GRAHAM RICHARDS, Author of 'Lucretia Borgia's One Love,' 'Richard Somers,' &c.

"Romance of the highest class."—*Manchester Courier.*

THE CAREER OF KEMBOLE—Nonconformist

(More Nonconform in the End than in the beginning.) By ARTHUR FETTERLEIGH. 2s. 6d. net.

"A story of exceptional merit—a novel of quick-moving action, dramatic situations, and strong characterisation."—*Scotsman.*

"A delightful story, cleverly and fascinatingly written."—*Devon and Exeter Gazette.*

A YOUNG MAN MARRIED

By SYDNEY C. GRIER. Illustrated Edition by A. PEARSE. "To those on the outlook for a Christmas gift-book we cordially commend this volume."—*Glasgow Herald.*

YARNS FROM A CAPTAIN'S LOG

By J. BOWLIE Skipper, and R. R. C. GREGORY, Author of 'The Story of Royal Editham.' Second Impression.

"A rich feast for the sea lover."—*Times.*

"Those who are interested in British ships and British seamen will delight in 'Yarns from a Captain's Log.'"—*Sphere.*

PIKE AND CARRONADE

By Major G. F. MACMUNN, D.S.O. R.F.A.

"Brilliant stories."—*Daily Mail.*

"Extremely interesting."—*Globe.*

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1912.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY	719
FOUNDATIONS: A STATEMENT OF CHRISTIAN BELIEF ..	720
MAITLAND OF LETHINGTON	721
AMONG CONGO CANNIBALS	722
THE NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY	723
THE ANGLO-GERMAN PROBLEMS	724
NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS (Theology—Poetry, 725; Bibliography—Philosophy—History and Bio- graphy, 726; Geography and Travel—Sports and Pastimes—Sociology—Economics, 727; Education —School-Books—Fiction—Juvenile—Annals, 728; General, 729; Pamphlets—Foreign, 730) ..	725–730
BOOK SALES	730
LITERARY GOSSIP	731
SCIENCE—RADIO-ACTIVE SUBSTANCES AND THEIR RADIATIONS; NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS; SIR GEORGE HOWARD DARWIN; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS NEXT WEEK	732–734
FINE ARTS—TWO VICTORIAN ARTISTS (G. F. Watts; Frederic Shields); NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS; THE CAMDEN TOWN GROUP; THE SOCIETY OF HUMOROUS ART; OTHER EXHIBITIONS; ENGRAV- INGS	735–738
MUSIC—GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK ..	738
DRAMA—VARIORUM EDITION OF BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER; NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS; GOSSIP ..	739–740
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS	742

LITERATURE

Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Sir Sidney Lee.—Second Supplement. Vol. III. *Neil-Young.* (Smith, Elder & Co.)

WITH commendable punctuality the editor of the 'Dictionary of National Biography' has brought the publication of his Second Supplement to a close. Sir Sidney Lee has every reason to feel satisfied with his contributors and himself. Vol. III. is rich in important names—Florence Nightingale, Herbert Spencer, Algernon Charles Swinburne, Sir William Thomson (Baron Kelvin), Cecil Rhodes, William Stubbs (Bishop of Oxford), George Frederick Watts, and James McNeill Whistler, for example—and in each case we get an efficient memoir. Mr. Stephen Paget is chiefly concerned with Florence Nightingale's innovations in the practice of nursing; a word might have been said about her long friendship with Jowett. Herbert Spencer has fallen to Mr. Hugh Elliot, who has discharged a difficult task with much discretion. There is a tendency nowadays to regard Spencer's philosophy as wholly obsolete, but Mr. Elliot justly contends that much of it has passed into our modern methods of thinking. The summary of the principal works should be appreciated by students. Mr. Edmund Gosse brings knowledge and tact to bear upon the widely different genius of Swinburne. He has not made enough of the close association with William Morris in the early days, but the article contains much information about unpublished writings, and valuable facts

have been gleaned from private correspondence.

Lord Kelvin's illustrious career has rightly been allotted to Dr. Silvanus Thompson, and it is difficult to see how a more complete record of scientific achievement could have been established. The only fault to be found with Mr. C. W. Boyd's admirably informed article on Cecil Rhodes is that Parliamentary Papers, such as the report of the Committee on the Jameson Raid, are not cited by title quite so often as they should be. No saner eulogist of Stubbs could have been selected than Prof. Tout; he admits that a good deal of the 'Constitutional History' will have to be rewritten, but declares that, nearly forty years after its publication, "its influence for good is as lively as when it first issued from the press." Sir Sidney Colvin deals authoritatively with the high character and vast accomplishment of Watts. The article is rather deficient in dates, however, particularly in respect of the portraits—the ideal subjects are difficult, no doubt, to tie down to time—and the statue in the grounds of Holland Park, facing the street, represents the third, not the first Lord Holland. Sir Walter Armstrong writes to the point on Whistler, but the article would have been improved by an anecdote or two, and the portrait of Henry Irving was worth mention.

Those are the principal articles that strike the eye as the pages of the volume are perused. The most prominent feature, perhaps, is the number of divines it includes and the variety of their beliefs. Archdeacon Spooner contributes the article on Archbishop Temple, and Prof. V. H. Stanton that on Bishop Westcott. Roman Catholic orthodoxy is represented by Mr. Snead-Cox's judicious summary of Cardinal Vaughan's career, and "Modernism" by Mr. Rigg's clear exposition of the views of George Tyrrell. Mr. Alexander Gordon sets forth the strenuous policy of Dr. Rainy, and brings out Dr. Parker's peculiarities with discernment, while preserving silence about the famous outburst against the Sultan. All these contributions are up to the mark, with the possible exception of that on Temple. Somehow the article reads rather tamely; the facts are all right, but they are unrelieved by a single story, not even by the "just beast" anecdote; and a cross-reference to Hayman in vol. ii. of this Supplement should certainly have been inserted to point out Temple's drastic treatment of his successor at Rugby.

The editor is responsible for two important articles on men of letters—those on his former colleague, Sir Leslie Stephen, and on Goldwin Smith. The study of Stephen is exceedingly well done, but we cannot help thinking that Goldwin Smith's life of elongated futility might have been compressed within briefer space. Mr. Secombe is not wholly in sympathy with Joseph Henry Shorthouse, finding 'John Inglesant' to be "destitute of humour." True; but no humour at all is to be preferred to bad humour. Mr. John Masefield's high qualities as a critic are put to

excellent use in his article on J. M. Synge, though a word might have been said about Miss Allgood and other interpreters of Synge's plays, to whom they owe not a little. Miss Edith Sichel does not seem quite at home with Charlotte Yonge; she has not caught the Otterbourne atmosphere, and Miss Christabel Coleridge was not her only friend among that family. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, indeed, used to advise Miss Yonge about the law in her novels, though it must be confessed that the results are nowhere in strong evidence.

Before leaving letters, we may remark that some of Sir Sidney Lee's contributors are apt to miss literary allusions. Thus, though Col. Vibart does not tell us so, W. S. Gilbert immortalized Sir Eyre Massey Shaw as a "type of true love kept under." A century or so hence Gilbert's editor may cast about for the meaning of the phrase. Again, the article on William Whiteley would have been improved by an allusion to 'The Man from Blankley's' by F. Anstey, which makes capital fun out of the "universal provider" legend.

The politicians in this volume are not of great interest, unless the Empress Frederick (Victoria) be counted as such. Mr. G. S. Woods, one of Sir Sidney Lee's assistants, has acquitted himself well in a delicate piece of work, leaving the question how far her ideals were calculated to be of real benefit to the German people judiciously alone. We are pleased to note that he has included Walburga Lady Paget's 'Scenes and Memories,' reviewed in a recent number of *The Athenæum*, among his authorities. Otherwise we get people like Robinson, first Marquis of Ripon, who is faithfully dealt with by Sir William Lee-Warner, and Earl Spencer, about whom Mr. Thursfield writes with exceptional insight into his policy as First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Reginald Lucas's article on Sir Matthew White Ridley contains no mention of the Employers' Liability Bill, which Ridley introduced on May 3rd, 1897, though Mr. Chamberlain took control during some of the later stages. Mrs. Blanco White is read to great advantage on Richard John Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, though she might have acknowledged that his electoral devices left something to be desired on the score of scrupulousness. In Sir Charles Lucas's otherwise admirable estimate of Lord Northcote we fail to discover any mention of his great indebtedness to his wife for his success as an administrator.

It is melancholy to think that J. B. Atlay's hand will not be traced in subsequent volumes of the 'Dictionary.' His legal articles show all his old sense of character, a virtue which, we must confess, is lacking in Mr. Bedwell's frigid account of "Sam" Pope. But space fails us for a pursuit of the 'Dictionary' through the professions. One article that deserves special praise is anonymous, and its subject is Alfred Waterhouse, the architect. Not only is the information compactly conveyed, but also the dates of

nearly all his principal buildings are given. Thus any one who, knowing that Waterhouse designed the New University Club in St. James's Street, wishes to discover when it replaced some earlier house, will hit at once on the date, namely 1866. Eloquent "appreciations" frequently decline to descend to prosaic facts, though it is in search of facts that people chiefly go to books of reference. Among the articles of general interest we notice Mr. W. B. Owen's careful summary of Walter Read's cricketing performances, but a hint might have been given about his benefit—a dubious innovation in the case of a player who ranked as an amateur.

We have noticed singularly few omissions in the Second Supplement of the 'Dictionary.' Herbert Campbell, however, is not to be discovered either under Campbell or Story, his real name, though he made a fine foil to Dan Leno in Drury Lane pantomimes, and coined a phrase with "All very Fine and Large." As a commonplace swindler like Whitaker Wright has been included, we certainly think that room should have been made for that strange psychological problem William Roupell, M.P. for Lambeth, who died on March 25th, 1907, having long survived his sentence in 1862 for the forgery of his father's will.

Foundations: a Statement of Christian Belief in Terms of Modern Thought.
By Seven Oxford Men. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE UNIVERSITIES maintain the habit of producing books by groups of men, united by friendship and a common cause. This volume recalls many similar collections of theological essays. Famous beyond most was the now prehistoric 'Essays and Reviews,' also the work of seven Oxonians. Since the outcry aroused by the 'Septem contra Christum,' as somebody called it, none has appeared so valuable or provocative as 'Lux Mundi.' Other collections, such as 'Contentio Veritatis' or the 'Cambridge Theological Essays,' if less well known, have made a real mark. Possibly the ultra-academic tone in which the latter were written, with the exception of the essays of Dr. Cunningham and Canon Foakes-Jackson, may account for their failure to win popularity.

At any rate, the writers of this volume are aware of the danger. As Mr. Streeter tells us in his interesting Preface, they have tried to avoid all discussions purely technical, and to write in a way that shall appeal to the average educated man. Generally they have succeeded. If some parts are dull and others rather commonplace, there is hardly anything that can be called recondite or esoteric; and even Mr. Moberly's final article on 'God and the Absolute' is written with a scrupulous effort to be plain. Further, the writers claim the privilege of young men to make experiments and the freedom of those "not in authority in the Church." They really attempt to meet the modern

man, and nowhere speak for a brief. On the other hand, one effect of youth and academic seclusion is that they do not appear to be aware that much of what they say is familiar matter, and are apt (especially Mr. Brook in the essay on the Bible) to announce as discoveries views which have long been the presuppositions of most reflecting men. Another consequence of the fact that most of them view the world from a college window is that the scope of the book is unduly narrow. Strange, indeed, must it appear to those acquainted with wider currents of thought to find no essay on Nietzsche or some kindred topic in a time when the world is full of books on that weird poet-thinker. The foundations of religion and morality can hardly be discussed adequately unless he is taken into account. Except for Mr. Talbot's article, most of the writers seem unaware that the whole fabric of Christian, and even semi-Christian, ethics is being assailed from all sides.

Another topic which certainly should have found a place is Mysticism. All persons interested in religion (as distinct from textual criticism, which is not religion) are at present being drawn, in some way or other, to discuss what is perhaps the most momentous of all theological matters, the nature of mystical experience and its relation to Christianity. This volume might well have included an essay by another Oxford man, Mr. Oliver Quick, which we came across early this year in *The Journal of Theological Studies*. It is one of the best things we ever read on the subject. Perhaps these omissions may be remedied in a future edition.

Coming now to the individual essays, we can speak in detail of only two or three. Far the most original and striking are that by Mr. Neville Talbot on 'The Modern Situation,' and that on 'The Divinity of Christ' by the Head Master of Repton, whose father was the protagonist of 'Essays and Reviews.' Rarely, indeed, have we come across a better piece of writing or a more illuminating account of the prevailing temper of men's minds than Mr. Talbot's essay. Moreover, the edge of all he says is sharpened by real experience. The son of a contributor to 'Lux Mundi' who is now a bishop, after serving in the Boer War he gave up his career in order to seek holy orders. Educated at Christ Church, he worked in an artisan parish in the North of England before going back to Oxford as a Fellow of Balliol. These facts are not idle details, but are evidence of the wide range of experience on which Mr. Talbot bases his judgment. The gist of his position is briefly this. While admitting that in all ages men have thought themselves conspicuously modern, he endeavours to state the difference between the temper of the present generation (i.e., men aged about 30) and their fathers, the Victorians. The *Anschaung* of the last age rested, he says, on a complex of assumptions which under the influence of Darwin have vanished into air. All these storms were tempests in a teacup. The religious life of England was "an island

within an island," and, but for a very small minority of whom Carlyle and Mill are types, the mass of educated opinion rested calm in the faith that all things were well within the Christian Church, moving "slowly down from precedent to precedent," and that only very wicked foreign infidels like Voltaire could assail either its creed or its ethics. We think that Mr. Talbot exaggerates this complacency, and does insufficient justice to the facts. How many of the great writers of the Victorian Age were orthodox Christians or anything like it? Ruskin, Meredith, Swinburne, Morris, Matthew Arnold, and many others occur at once to the mind. Still, his position is, on the whole, truer than its contrary.

Now all is changed. Darwin, with his congeners, has knocked the bottom (or the top?) out of the old view of heaven and earth, and put the coping-stone on the work of Copernicus and Galileo. Criticism has shattered the old faith in Holy Scripture, and the complacent assumptions of the Manchester School of Economics have proved not merely individualism, but even the notion of inevitable progress, to be baseless. Apart from the few who remain fixed in some dogmatic materialism, men's hearts are failing them for fear, and they know not what to think. No longer, moreover, are these discussions carried on upon the academic bowling-green. Our studies are no more fireproof. We may carry on debates on all the old themes—"fixed fate, free will, foreknowledge absolute,"—but we know that we are standing on the edge of a volcano. Philosophers and moralists see themselves as a class apart. They feel that they are parasites on an industrial system which is neither Christian nor human. Nor is there an escape by way of cloistral seclusion, for there the means of life are provided by the economic system and "the saint must live off the sinner." Thus even that most enduring of the Victorian presuppositions, the faith in progress, has lost its compelling power; and men no longer naively believe that the world gets better as a matter of course.

Where, then, can one turn for deliverance? Not, says Mr. Talbot, to the non-Christian moralist. The assumptions on which his ethics rest are the creation of Christianity, and they cannot, and, as a fact, do not, survive the breakdown of faith. The Victorians thought that they would (witness the pathetic efforts of the religion of Humanity), but the logic of facts has destroyed that illusion. Men are frankly bewildered, or else adopt some ethical system, like that of Nietzsche, which repudiates the old ideals:

"In greater or less degree through all minds is spread the sense that they are in a world which is indifferent to their interests. And thereout springs a fear of being thrown upon its mercies; a consequent prudential reliance upon the weapons that money can buy for the struggle of existence; and a doubt whether morality is not the philosophy of those who are paid to maintain it, or of those who can afford to be good."

"Here indeed is a main reason for the waning of the ethical (let alone theistic)

confidence which was found in men otherwise agnostic. The economic foundations of morality have been laid bare, and the relationship of all parts of society to one another has been recognized."

Nor, again, will Christian morality afford the redemption needed. The adherence to Christ as a mere teacher is no longer possible, "for it is being realized that His maxims are inseparable from His ideas of God and man." Christ Himself, accepted in the fullness of the Gospel faith, is the only hope, and the present darkening of the horizon will be all to the good, if it leads men to "the true Light." After all, it was only because the world was bad or hopeless that a Redeemer was ever possible.

"Therefore to-day is a day of new hope for the Christian religion; the pains of to-day are the travail-pangs of a new birth. After all it pre-supposed an emergency. It needed a bad day for it to be known as good news.... It was first preached to a civilization which, for all its achievements, was darkened in its understanding, having no hope, and without God in the world.

"This has been hard to recognize for many generations. It is easier now. Voices of men who seem to be the chosen vessels of the Zeitgeist proclaim the coming again of the days before the Gospel. Driven on to look at things as they are unblenchingly, they are giving expression to the pity and fear that life awakes in them. They are channels of utterance to the dumb and restless hearts of many of their fellows. Without illusions, they are seeking and knocking for a central clue to the dark mystery of existence.

"One day as they seek they will find. With a revulsion of delight in the truth of what seemed too good to be true, they will find Jesus Christ."

Although we should have liked to quote some of Mr. Talbot's illuminating epigrams, we make no apology for dealing at length with his essay. It faces the facts as they really are, of a world which is to be either for Christ or against Him; while it expresses with no less insight the intimate connexion of all our intellectual difficulties with the economic problems of a civilization which, if not worse than others, is meaner and more insincere.

Briefer notice must suffice for some of the other essays. Mr. Brook is, to our thinking, "quite nice." He sums up fairly well the value of the Bible, although we wish he could have taken more account of the claim Dr. Denney put forward. Criticism is, of course, taken for granted. Mr. Streeter follows on 'The Historic Christ.' He writes very well, and deals in masterly fashion with the "Apocalyptic problem." On the other hand, we cannot pretend to like his treatment of the Resurrection. He makes it clear that his view of the appearances is not that of a merely subjective vision; and holds, we should suppose, some theory akin to that best expressed by M. Le Roy in 'Dogme et Critique.' On the other hand, he refuses to allow that anything is based on it; and thus rejects the notion of Christianity as the "Gospel of the Resurrection." In that case, Christians can only say with a writer who did know something

of the subject, although he was without our modern advantages, that they "are of all men most miserable." Mr. Streeter's objection to using this as a basis appears to be that it cannot be established by coercive reasoning. But what can? When once the notion of absolute demonstration is given up, it remains possible for a reasonable man to doubt every position—Christian or other—that can be adopted. Faith is, in fact, a necessity—at least faith in a possibility—before the evidence can be approached. But that is what Christians have always said. The whole error comes from the fact that a certain school of critics (although they give up the belief in demonstrative certainty) appear to suppose that we shall get objective historical certainty about events *ex hypothesi* abnormal, apart from all moral or religious presuppositions. This, however, can never be; and it is somewhat surprising to find a writer arguing that mere uncertainty of this sort is a ground for surrendering our faith in a Gospel of Resurrection, when this very volume contains itself evidence of the extreme complexity and difficulty of any trustworthy statement of the idea of God.

Messrs. Parsons and Rawlinson follow with an interesting, but not particularly novel treatment of 'The Interpretation of Christ in the New Testament.' After this we come to the outstanding essay already noted, Mr. Temple's on 'The Divinity of Christ.' It will probably arouse severe criticism. But it is a very courageous piece of work, and in our judgment very valuable. Mr. Temple seems to share with Mr. Mozley the view that the Chalcedonian statement of the Incarnation is far from satisfactory; it represents the "breakdown of theology." He holds most strongly to the truth expressed by the late Prof. Moberly in the statement that "Christ is God, not generically, but identically. Christ is Man—not generically, but inclusively," and seeks to express this in a form suited to the modern world. Whether his attempt is successful can hardly be determined yet; but there is no doubt that it was well worth making.

Mr. Moberly's treatment of 'The Atonement' is sane and well balanced. He follows the plan of stating on each aspect of the question both the "liberal" and "traditional" view, and offering as his own a sort of *tertium quid*, which seeks to recognize the truth in each. The essay is not very easy reading, but it is marked by real thought. It is a pity that Mr. Moberly takes no account of Canon Simpson's 'Christus Crucifixus,' or the work of Dr. Denney and Dr. Forsyth, neither of whom ought to be omitted in any modern discussion of the subject.

Mr. Temple's article on 'The Church' is very interesting reading, and he says some valuable things on the Communion of Saints, but it is not important in the same way as his previous essay. In Mr. Rawlinson's paper on 'Authority,' with its Appendix on the Ministry, we again come to valuable and original matter. We wish it had been expanded into two

distinct essays; but within the space at his disposal, the writer is admirable. Except in Mr. Leckie's recent work on the subject we know of nothing so good. His strong hold on the principle of authority, as the expression of the social consciousness, together with his rejection of notions of infallibility ultimately traceable to Roman legalism, will give him a wide appeal. His insistence on authority as not over-riding individual judgment, but offering a very strong presumption, is precisely what needed saying.

Of Mr. Moberly's article on 'God and the Absolute' we will only say this: it states what is fundamentally the Hegelian position with force and lucidity, and attempts to show that the objections raised to it from the side of orthodoxy are inadmissible; and it meets the flank attack of the non-Christian Hegelians of the left. We are not satisfied that the writer clears his doctrine of its implications of Pantheism, or that he gets over the difficulties which it raises about the problems of evil and immortality. But it is doubtless a gain from the Christian standpoint that those people who find this philosophy satisfying should be told that it is reconcilable with Christianity. It is a pity that Mr. Moberly has such an unattractive style.

On the whole, the book is interesting, very readable, and in some parts of it, as we have said, a great deal more. Many, we hope, will profit by Mr. Talbot's picture of present-day conditions, and more will discuss the debatable topics raised by Mr. Streeter, Mr. Temple, and Mr. Rawlinson.

Maitland of Lethington, the Minister of Mary Stuart: a Study of his Life and Times. By E. Russell. (Nisbet & Co.)

FROUDE said of Maitland that he "would at any age of the world have been in the first rank of statesmen"; and it is a task of great interest to trace the consistency of his seemingly erratic career. He was British in aspiration, a Scotsman at heart. The aim of his life was to "establish a certain monarchy by itself in the ocean, divided from the rest of the world," but the union he contemplated was one which involved no sacrifice of national pride. His first idea was that Elizabeth should marry Arran, in whose favour Mary, then Queen of France, was doubtless to be deposed. Elizabeth rejected this offer, and when Mary returned as a widow to Scotland, he sought to have her recognized as next in succession to the English crown. This also Elizabeth refused; and Maitland's own sovereign now made his task almost hopeless, first by defying Elizabeth in her marriage with Darnley, and then by that passion for Bothwell which he compared to "a vehement burning fever." To enforce her separation from Bothwell, he joined the nobles who had taken arms against her; to save her life, he consented, as "a

fetch or shift," to her deposition; and finally, when she had fallen into Elizabeth's hands, he perished in a desperate struggle to restore her and to vindicate her English title.

Such in substance is the plea for this remarkable man set forth—not for the first time by Mr. Russell. He is a lucid and forcible writer; his work is the outcome of a devotion, somewhat too exclusive, to the public records, and in sobriety of thought and expression it never falls below the dignity of its theme. Careful as he is to show that Mary was in no real sense deserted or betrayed by her Minister, he realizes—that many writers have failed to grasp—that a man of this calibre is to be judged, not as a politician, much less as a courtier, but as a statesman; and the strength and the weakness of his position are alike disclosed on p. 405, where, after the contention is satisfactorily disposed of that Maitland must have been an unscrupulous intriguer, because he ended by allying himself with those foreign and Catholic forces which he had done the most to expel, we are told that the real charge against him is that

"he did not perceive that religion was the dominant force of the age—that it had submerged almost every other, nationality, patriotism and the like—that, as a common religion alone had laid the foundations of Union, so a common religion alone could complete the edifice."

There is probably as much exaggeration as truth in this statement. We cannot admit that religion was the only or even the principal element in the reconciliation of Scotland and England; and a more potent influence is, we think, to be found in the fact that the national spirit, incarnated in Maitland, which had long militated against England, was now turned against France. If the Lords of the Congregation were at first of a different opinion, they were soon undeceived. The author considers it probable that the Protestants at the time of Mary's return were a majority of the nation, "even by mere count of heads"; and it seems to us that throughout the book, and especially in regard to the civil wars of 1559 and 1570, he over-estimates the part played by the Reformed Church, and has too favourable an opinion of its leaders. In Moray, apparently, he can find no guile, and he agrees with Knox that Mary could and ought to, have been excluded as a Catholic; but it is to his credit that he can defend Maitland without disparaging his more extreme colleagues.

As a biography the work is far from complete, and no attempt has been made to add to our knowledge from the family archives; but a search in that quarter would probably have been fruitless. We notice that there is no table of contents, while the Index is imperfect.

Among Congo Cannibals. By the Rev. John H. Weeks. (Seeley & Co.)

MR. WEEKS'S studies of the habits of the primitive people of the Congo are known to all anthropological students. Mr. Weeks himself is honourably known to a wider public as being the first British missionary—preceded in that respect by a Swede and an American—publicly to condemn the misgovernment of the Congo by King Leopold's agents. This book will, therefore, be welcomed both by the students of aboriginal customs and by those especially interested in the Congo peoples. It deals fully, and on the whole sympathetically, with many aspects of the native character, and compresses into the smallest space one of the clearest indictments of the Leopoldian administration of the Congo, and one of the most telling apologies for the occasional savage native onslaughts upon inoffensive white men in that region.

To take one instance. Mr. Weeks shows the different results which have attended different treatment along a trade route in the same part of the Congo, where people of the same tribe and speaking the same language lived, the events covering the same period of time. One of these routes, from Musuku to San Salvador, was for many years used by the Baptist missionaries and various trading firms for the transport of their goods and chattels. It ran through country nominally under the Portuguese flag, but practically left under native rule. Here increasing traffic brought increasing prosperity, an increasing number of villages along the route, and increasing food supplies. The other route was from Matadi on the Congo river, 15 miles north of Musuku, to Leopoldville, the starting-point of navigation on the Upper River, that is to say in Belgian territory. Originally as populous as the Musuku route, it became, after ten years of Belgian rule, "a desolate track," with insufficient people along its 240 miles to fill a "decent-sized English village." In one case the people were treated like human beings; in the other like "rats, having no right in their own country," until at last they turned at bay, with the usual results.

Upon the second point we have mentioned the illustration is equally significant. Mr. Weeks and his colleague had attempted to land at certain villages, and had been driven off by the natives. Later on the missionaries returned, having meantime settled a little lower down the river. This time they were met with great cordiality. When they inquired why they had been treated so badly before, an old man arose and said:—

"White Man, just before you came to us on your steamer the white men of a passing steamer shot our Chief and some of our people for no reason at all; shot them down while standing quietly on the bank; and for that reason we swore to kill the next White Man that came our way, and you were the next to come."

Thus, Mr. Weeks continues,

"legacies of hatred have been unfortunately left by too many white men among savage peoples, who regard all white folk as belonging to the same tribe; and as one or more of their kinsmen have been murdered by white men, then to retaliate by killing other white men will, they think, balance the account."

As a further illustration, the author tells us of two Belgian officers who, passing up the river on a steamer, and seeing a native standing in his canoe, paddling across, made a bet as to which of the two could knock the man over:—

"Guns were raised and fired, and Captain X. brought down the poor, unsuspecting wretch, and pocketed the stakes; but he left an heritage of hate which has lasted to this day if there are still alive in that district any relatives of the murdered man, or witnesses of the foul murder."

It should be added that Mr. Weeks is a missionary of exceptional standing, whose evidence, when placed before the Belgian Commission of Inquiry, was accepted without reserve.

Any one who desires to obtain a real insight into the natural life of a primitive people on the Congo before the advent of the Belgian rubber-hunter cannot do better than read Mr. Weeks's narrative. Mingled with much that is repulsive, such as occasional cannibalistic orgies and human sacrifices at burials, he will find many indications of the splendid material upon which a just rule could have worked to incalculable advantage—a trading people, a people who smelted iron, made pottery, wove mats and garments from various kinds of fibres, a people in whom the commercial instinct was deeply planted, a people, too, possessing an *élite* eager to learn. Very effective, too, is the way in which Mr. Weeks deals with the wholesale allegations of idleness brought against the natives. Referring to a conversation with a European who complained of these "lazy niggers," supporting his argument by the usual superficial statements about men sleeping and lounging about the village streets, Mr. Weeks was able to point out that he knew the men referred to very well:—

"Some of them had been for several weeks over on the islands, living in rough shanties, fishing all day, and smoke-drying their fish over their fires during the evenings. They returned this morning after their long spell on the islands; they are resting for a few days before starting on another fishing expedition."

"Another lot of men came in yesterday with that heavy canoe in the rough, which you saw on the beach; they were away several weeks felling a huge tree, hollowing it out and shaping it with their little axes—a laborious job. Yesterday they floated it home, and are now enjoying a well-earned rest before finishing the canoe and selling it. What you saw was not an exhibition of laziness, but a relaxation after prolonged arduous work."

The author, who is anything but a sentimentalist, points out very truly that among Congo natives, as among the natives of other climes, there are industrious and lazy members of the com-

munity, and that, in view of the "enervating climate," the native is not infrequently capable of "prodigies of labour" when there is a prospect of profit.

The chapters on folk-lore and family life are numerous and valuable. The remarks on the time-honoured dances on moonlight nights, which form a regular feature of native life, throw a new light upon the social aspect of this pastime:—

"The greedy man, the coward, the thief, the scamp who disregards the feelings of others and rides rough-shod over the social and communal customs, the man who is accused of witchcraft and refuses to take the ordeal, and the incestuous, are all put into the songs which are sung at these village dances; and there is no more powerful factor in influencing the native to good and evil, inciting him to reckless bravery, or deterring him from committing some foolish deed, than to put his name into an impromptu song at a village dance. The paragraph in our newspaper is read by comparatively few people, and only a small percentage of those who read it know the person mentioned; but the song is sung night after night, by all the village—the very neighbours of the one thus held up to ridicule or honour. The village song inspires the daring deeds in time of war, it brands and shames the cowards, it considerably restrains the rascals, and maddens to the verge of suicide the fool who so badly treats his wives that they run away and leave him a cold hearth by which to sit."

Dealing with polygamy, Mr. Weeks argues strongly against the practice, which, he believes, leads to a very small birth-rate. He contends, on the contrary, that monogamous marriages are usually fertile, and lead to a higher conception of morality. It is fair to state that he gives a number of instances supporting his contentions. He concludes that "polygamy is not necessitated by the climate, but is the natural outcome of customs, mode of thought, and view of life."

As usual among primitive communities, well-defined social safeguards exist to cure social abuses in marital relations or kindred matters.

One gathers that the Boloki—the tribe with which Mr. Weeks is particularly concerned—are extremely polite, and salute one another with considerable effusion. He has seen many evidences of real affection between husband and wife. A son-in-law may not, however, hold any communication with, or even look upon, the face of his mother-in-law.

Among the examples of a figurative mode of speaking common to all Congo peoples, one notes that when a native is worried his "heart is let down"; if he has a choice of two equally pleasant things, his "heart is pulled in opposite directions"; after a great grief the "heart is stuck to the ribs"; a greedy man has "a heart of leaves"; a reckless one has "lost his heart"; and an irresolute one declares that his "heart is rolling from side to side." The conceited person who wishes to lord it over his fellows and wants the whole path to himself is asked, "Did you plant the earth?"

The photographs are generally excellent, but the map is poor.

New English Dictionary on Historical Principles.—Senatory—Several. (Vol. VIII.) By Henry Bradley. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

SEVERAL words of great literary interest and importance are duly treated at considerable length in this double section. Among these are the nouns "sense" (in 30 sections), "sentiment" (in 10), "service" (in 38), "settle" (in 6); the adjectives "serious" (in 8), "servile" (in 11); the verbs "send" (in 33), "serve" (in 56), "settle" (in 36), "sever" (in 10), and "set," of which we read in the Prefatory Note that it "is the longest in the Dictionary, this verb having a greater variety of senses and idiomatic applications than any other word in the language." Its 157 sections occupy more than 52 columns, in which we are often invited to "see" adverbs, prepositions, and substantives in other parts of the work, so that a large amount of space is indirectly implicated in this article, besides the pages devoted to separate treatment of the simple verb's participles and "obvious combinations." The vast advance in fullness and every detail of arrangement and treatment of this important verb is as conspicuous as the size of the article, which, if printed in type of an ordinary size, would form a substantial octavo volume. Two columns and a half register and illustrate the development of inflexional forms from the eighth century onwards. Having looked, as suggested, at the article on "snare," sb., we find that "he that setteth snares; they set a trap, they catch men," Jeremiah (A.V.) v. 26, if not to be given in full under "trap," would have been useful in section 59 between the dates 1388 and 1697. The treatment of the syllable "set" used as a noun is noteworthy for the separation from the derivative of the verb "set" of the senses "A number or group of persons... of things," in which a second word from Old French *sette* was introduced as early as 1387 to denote a "religious body, a sect," "in subsequent developments of meaning influenced by SET, v., and apprehended as equivalent to 'number set together.' The application to things may be partly due to M.L.G. *gesette*, set or suite (of pieces), whence apparently G. *gesetz*, set of knitting-needles, &c.; Da. *sett*, set of china, suit of clothes." The signification of "to make a sett," in a quotation under the "set on" section of "set," vb., may perhaps be elucidated by reference to "set," sb., in the sense "A form of power used by shipwrights." The earliest quotation for "set," sb., meaning a "social group of a select or exclusive character," is 1777, though it may have been intended or suggested by Parnell's "our set of friends," "A Night-piece on Death," 35. We should like to see a defence of the general assumption, adopted under "settle," sb., that Lat. *sella* is for *sedla*, as Aryan languages show several words consisting of *s* and *l* separated by one of the early vowels *a*, *e*, *o*, the Latin *solium*,

for instance, and implying "place of rest, rest."

The illustrations, scattered over the article on "send," vb., of a present participle in agreement with the object or of a verbal noun (cf. "sent a fishing") bring Shakespeare's figurative use, "Two Gentlemen," III. i. 141, "My thoughts.... slaves they are to me, that send them flying," into quaint association with the senses to propel, "sent....whizzing," to cause to go or fall violently. Constructions like "We sent them foraging" require to be distinguished from such as "Do not send him so far fasting."

We are told that "the status indicated by these titles [Senior Wrangler, &c.] has ceased to exist." Not "the status," but the possibility of its attainment in Triposes later than 1906-9 or thereabouts, is what has ceased to exist. To the status of persons who won these titles previously the only change which has come is the enhancement due to gradually increasing rarity. From the combinations of "sense," sb., there is a comical pair of omissions, if not more. No instances are given in which "sense" denotes "the meaning of a word"; yet Dr. Bradley uses the serviceable term "sense-history" in the Prefatory Note to this very issue, and is one of at least two of the editors who have similarly placed "sense-development." Why "serai"="A Turkish palace," is said to be "Misused for SERAGLIO 1: A harem" is a mystery. Byron's "Giaour," 444, is cited: "Not thus was Hassan wont to fly When Leila dwelt in his Serai." In the previous section Byron is quoted as using "serai" correctly, and the dwelling of a Pasha is called a "serai." Dr. Bradley defines "seraglio" as "the part of a Mohammedan dwelling-house (esp. of the palace of a sovereign or great noble) in which the women are secluded." If then Leila dwelt in the "seraglio" of Hassan, she also dwelt in his "serai," especially when a poet was unprovided with a rhyme to "seraglio" and had already specified his flight from "the Haram" only five lines above. Under "serdoner," found once (sixteenth century), the meaning is not explained, and no notice is taken of the fact. Only Ruskin (1849) is cited for the adjective "serene" in the sense "Restful to the eye, expressive or suggestive of repose." Lamb described one of James Boyer's wigs thus, "The one serene, smiling, fresh-powdered, betokening a fine day"—more than twenty-five years earlier. Between the quotations dated 1542-3 and 1656 for "serving," sb., the Bible (A.V.) might well have been at least referred to—Luke x. 40, "Martha was cumbered about much serving." Under "serve," vb., near the beginning of division iv., in the sense and construction "food, dinner (is) serving (up)," a quotation half a century earlier than the earliest given might have been utilized by a reference to "servitor"—"1725, 'Bradley's Fam. Dict., s.v. Pains. It must be set on the Table by a neat handed Servitor, lest it should be broken as it is serving up.'" The first subsection

on the college "servitor" is headed "Oxford University"; but under "senior" we read: "1651, 'Found. Cambridge,' 9, Kings Colledge.... is a Provost, 70 Fellows and Scholars,.... besides 12 servitors to the senior Fellows." It is a pity this quotation was not referred to or repeated, as it has an interesting bearing on the second part of the "servitor" section just mentioned, headed "Eton," and suggests that both Universities got the idea and the term from Eton College. A reference from "set sames" to "sept psaumes" is obviously wanted, and one would like to know if the spelling "psaumes" is found in this combination as well as "sames" and "psalms." Similarly "septier" should have been entered also as "setier" with a reference. From "Seropis" we are referred to "Serapis," not given.

The admirable presentation of the history of the word "sentiment" is noteworthy for interest, and for novelty and completeness as regards lexicography. Five of the earliest meanings, current only in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, are recorded for the first time, namely, "Personal experience,.... Sensation,.... Sensible quality,.... Intellectual or emotional perception,.... *In sentement* (Lydgate)= 'in sentence,' i.e., 'in substance'—all after Old French spelt "sentement." (This obsolete form also entails a separate article on a term apparently legal, in or about the sixteenth century, "Short for PRESENTMENT.") We are told, "In the 17th c. the word seems to have been re-introduced with the mod. Fr. spelling *sentiment*." The earliest quotation for the current form and meanings, the arrangement of which exhibits signal improvement, is for the comprehensive use, examples of which are "1639.... according to the s. of several of the Ancients.... 1715.... Mary is quite of different sentiments from us all.... 1848.... to entertain an opposite sentiment on the subject." Under "sept" = enclosure and (in the nineteenth century) dividing screen, railing, we learn that the septs of the Temple of Jerusalem were not "railings," but "enclosures"; while to "sept" = clan, family, "probably a variant of *sect*," is added the transferred use "A 'tribe' or class," e.g., 1610, "Septes or professions, namely of Bardes," and we learn that in 1845 H. Miller, "Testimony of the Rocks," applied this word to the Oolitic flora. Its adjective "septal," homogeneous with the derivative from "septum," is registered for the first time. The singular "seraph," "Back-formation from the plural SERAPHIM.... (Perhaps first used by Milton)," has an article to itself; while that on the plural gives an excellent etymological paragraph, about half a column in length, in which the possible connexion of these celestial beings with Hebrew "shārāph" (= a kind of serpent) is judiciously discussed. Three other articles treat of "seraph," an obsolete variant of "giraffe," for which Topsell (1607) is cited; "seraph" = a Turkish gold coin; and "seraphin" = "A silver coin formerly current in India,

worth about 1s. 5d." Other items not registered before in our dictionaries, to select a few from a considerable number, are "serfishness" and "sergeant-majorship," both apparently due to our columns, "sermonesque," "sermonettist," and "serventism" = cicisbeism. "Septet" is correctly derived from German immediately, and "serpet" = basket, from Turkish.

It will surprise many Britons to find that "serviette," a nineteenth-century importation from French, was naturalized in Scotland with many altered spellings from the fifteenth century. It has, we are told, "latterly come to be considered vulgar."

Readers who wish without trouble to compare the quality of the 'New English Dictionary' with that of its predecessors will find the contrast exhibited clearly by the treatment of "service" and "sergeant." They might well infer from these specimens alone that the 'N.E.D.' is—to use an early nineteenth-century expression—"a whole encyclopædia" in advance of other dictionaries, British or foreign. The botanical "service" = *Pyrus domestica*, ultimately from Latin "sorbus," has its form well explained as originally "serves," plural of the first of three homonymous nouns "serve," which is a fifteenth-century form of Old English "syrf," the fifteenth-century homonyms meaning "service, adoration," and "a female slave" (Caxton). In the space taken up by words beginning with "sequ-," less than five pages, there are no fewer than a dozen novel entries with quotations from 1805 to 1905, not to mention those of obsolete words. The combination "seven-leagued," qualifying boots, strides, words, and movements, for which Southey, Scott, Hawthorne, and Dickens are cited, is referred for its origin to "Fr. *bottes de sept lieues*."

A portion of vol. x., from "Thylye," by Sir James Murray, is announced for January 1st, 1913.

The Anglo-German Problem. By Charles Sarolea. (Nelson & Sons.)

DR. SAROLEA, a Fleming by birth and a Dutchman by origin, has written a book which must attract attention here and in Germany. He believes in outspokenness, and is so frank that his language will give unnecessary offence to Prussians. But if he is frank himself, he likes to hear the truth from others, and he thanks German writers for speaking out, and says that after General von Bernhardi's recent book (noticed by us on November 2nd) Englishmen will be less inclined to assume that the present differences can be settled by international courtesies.

Dr. Sarolea examines the question whether we have taken Germany's place in the sun, and he tries to prove that we have not prevented Germany from obtaining colonies. Bismarck's views on the subject are well known. He tempted

France to colonize, and discouraged his own countrymen.

Dr. Sarolea argues that the Anglo-German peril is not a vain delusion. He advocates that our *entente* with France should be transformed into an alliance, because the greatest danger to England is not an invasion of England, but an invasion of France and Belgium. Only a few days ago the semi-official *Vingtième-Siècle* wrote: "Belgium has to look forward to a landing of English troops, as she has to fear an invasion by the French and German armies." As a matter of fact, nobody in England knows the present plans of the War Office or the policy of the Foreign Office. This country is still supposed to be pledged to defend the neutrality of Belgium. An English official book used (not long ago) to assume that there would be a British army at Antwerp after any violation of Belgian neutrality.

Our author describes the moral isolation of Germany, but sometimes seems to leave out of account what he has himself said—that Austria is more useful to Germany as a loyal ally than if she were annexed, and that she is opening for Germany the gates of the East, and making the Dual Alliance supreme from Hamburg to Salonica and Constantinople. Events in the Balkans have moved rapidly since Dr. Sarolea read his proofs.

Englishmen have never had much respect for the Parliamentary and electoral systems of Prussia, and, when they have read Dr. Sarolea, they are likely to have less, and will learn the supremacy of the Kaiser, so that it is with him that we must reckon. The author, however, suggests that power will soon pass into the hands of the masses in Germany, and then, he says, peace will be assured. This cannot be regarded as certain; and we remember that Dr. Sarolea has told us that every German expects his newspaper to provide him each day with a good slashing article on us, on France or Russia. Then our author also writes that the Prussian Junkers may be politically stupid, but that they have not lost the fighting spirit, and will not give way to the "mob." "Before Prussian reaction capitulates it will play its last card and seek salvation in a European conflagration."

Dr. Sarolea makes some startling quotations from the Kaiser, but sees no reason to doubt the sincerity of his sympathies for England. He believes, however, that his personal methods are dangerous, because they tend to destroy diplomacy. The very careful examination of what can be said for the German case for a big navy should be read by everybody. Dr. Sarolea believes that Holland and Belgium are bound to become a part of a German Empire; and he says that the Kaiser's navy is meant not to defend the hundred miles of coastline Germany at present possesses in the open sea, but the three hundred miles she is bound to possess in the near future.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Theology.

Blakiston (Alban), JOHN BAPTIST AND HIS RELATION TO JESUS, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF HIS FOLLOWING. 6/ net.

J. & J. Bennett

Mr. Blakiston sets out "to discover what there is of individuality about the person of the Baptist; to rescue him from the position of entire subordination to Jesus, to which our New Testament authorities relegate him; and to appraise the historical character of the relation which subsisted between himself and Jesus, so far as it may be possible to isolate this from the theological judgment of the early Christian writers."

Capes (H. M.), THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF FATHER BERTRAND WILBERFORCE OF THE ORDER OF PREACHERS, with an Introduction by Vincent M'Nabb, 10/6

Sands

The first edition appeared in 1906. In this second issue a few new letters have been inserted, and one or two of slight importance omitted.

Gilbert (George Holley), JESUS, 6/6 net.

Macmillan

Since the author published his 'Student's Life of Jesus' his original conception of the subject has undergone essential modification. But his sense of its greatness has suffered no diminution as the result of certain negative conclusions to which he has been forced.

Typical of his outlook is the following quotation from his last chapter: "There is no part of the message of Jesus which is in the least affected by the conclusion that the stories of an empty tomb and the appearance of a materially risen Master are not historical. That message... was sealed by the life and love of Jesus. He did not teach that it was to be sealed by a material resurrection of his body."

Oahspe, LIGHT OF KOSMON IN THE WORDS OF THE CREATOR THROUGH HIS ANGEL AMBASSADORS, PART I., THE DOCTRINE. 6d.

Simpkin & Marshall

One of the tracts of the Oahspe Association, and the first section, apparently, of a new Gospel divided into Three Parts. This one gives us a jumble of sacred books inferior in style and coherence even to the utterances of the Mormon sect. The Creator is "Jehovih," named "after the sounds the wind uttereth"; and Brahmins, Buddhists, "Kristeans," &c., are all walking in darkness. The "Angel Ambassadors" who supply the revelation are not named, but seem to be Americans.

Sacred Latin Texts: No. 1. THE EPISTLES AND APOCALYPSE FROM THE CODEX HARLEIANUS (z [WORDSWORTH'S Z₂]) numbered Harl. 1772 in the British Museum Library, now first edited, with an Introduction descriptive of the MS. and its Correctors, by E. S. Buchanan, 21/ net.

Nutt

In a former book, 'The Records Unrolled,' Mr. Buchanan spoke of the many priceless MSS. in our British libraries yet unedited, and made special mention of the text which he now presents for the use of students. The history of the MS. is a romantic story. Mr. Buchanan is convinced that it was produced in the last decades of the seventh century in Ceolfrith's monastery, either at Wearmouth or Jarrow; and he points out that it may well have been in the hands of the Venerable Bede, who in his time was the greatest scholar in Europe, and was

steeped in the Latin Bible. It found its way to France in the ninth century. In the twelfth it was at Clairvaux; and in the seventeenth it passed to the French Royal Library, from which it was stolen by a priest, Jean Aymon, who sold it in 1707 to Robert Harley, first Earl of Oxford. Since 1753 it has rested in the British Museum Library, and now at last it is printed in an excellent form. Mr. Buchanan claims with justice that this edition may take the place of the original, since the MS. is presented line for line and page for page. All its abbreviations are given, and all its mistakes are left, while a complete list of the corrections, numbering about four thousand, has been added. Four pages are reproduced by photograph to illustrate this edition.

It appears that five correctors were at work on the MS. between the eighth and tenth centuries, and Mr. Buchanan shows that the Old-Latin readings were nearly all erased "with a vengeance," and their recovery required much time and patience. Some of these recovered readings are peculiar to the MS., which has another notable feature. It contains the oldest text yet known in Greek or Latin of parts of St. Paul's Epistles. The characteristics of the MS. are further illustrated by the chaptering of Hebrews and the Apocalypse and the profuse punctuation of the original writer. The editor describes the MS. as a Vulgate text with Old-Latin readings, and he proceeds to say that it preserves a non-Vulgate strain now lost in all other MSS. He renders into English many of these non-Vulgate readings, and among these are found, "Which He hath prepared for the glory of His house" (Rom. ix. 23); "But now there are many members, yet but one Head and body" (1 Cor. xii. 20); "If there is a natural body, there is also a spiritual body, even as it is written by the Holy Ghost, The first man Adam" (1 Cor. xv. 44, 45). The highest praise is due to Mr. Buchanan for his careful and scholarly editing.

Tennant (F. R.), THE CONCEPT OF SIN, 4/6 net.

Cambridge University Press

Mr. Tennant considers that a "well-defined and clear-cut conception of sin" is necessary in order that "theology may not continue to be beset with ambiguity and confusion in elaborating its doctrine of Sin."

Thorburn (Thomas James), JESUS THE CHRIST: HISTORICAL OR MYTHICAL? 6/ net.

Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark

An attempt to trace the development of the disbelief in the historical Jesus from Strauss and Bauer to Mr. J. M. Robertson, Prof. W. B. Smith, and particularly Prof. Drews, to whose 'Die Christumythe' this book is a reply.

Poetry.

Allingham (William), POEMS OF, selected and arranged by Helen Allingham, 2/6 net.

Macmillan

The latest addition to the "Golden Treasury Series" should give a new life to Allingham's pleasant verses, which, if they do not reach greatness, have at their best a distinct charm of their own. There is no preface, and we should have been glad to see a word or two as to a man who had a genius for friendship as well as a fine taste for letters.

Britton (Herbert E.), THE VISIONS OF A DREAMER: Sonnets, Poems, and Lyrics, 1/6

Kidderminster, Edward Parry

The verses in this little book are curiously unequal, but there can be no doubt that Mr. Britton has, at times, the faculty of expressing thought in rhythmical verse. His sense of rhythm, however, should have

taught him to avoid one or two glaring roughnesses which mar an otherwise creditable achievement.

Carducci (Giosuè), TO THE SOURCES OF THE CLITUMNUS, Translation and Notes by E. J. Watson.

Bristol, Arrowsmith;

London, Simpkin & Marshall

Though we welcome any attempt to make Carducci better known in England, we are afraid this version does less than justice to the magnificent sapphics of the original. It nowhere rises above the commonplace, and at its worst contains lines like

and what a holy

Nuptial bed this is.

A better acquaintance with the scholarly work that has been done upon Carducci might have saved the author from mis-translating

o ne la marzia

Todi fai nozze,

and from speaking of the poet as singing the praises of the weeping willow, which he hated above all other trees, as a mediæval importation symbolizing romanticism and Christian servility, and which he would have banished as a profanation from a classic spot. In an English edition Carducci's debt to 'Horatius' should have been noticed.

The child of Umbria

The sheep reluctant into the cold water

Plunges and dips,

to give Mr. Watson's rendering, is an echo of Macaulay's

This year, young boys in Umbro

Shall plunge the struggling sheep.

Crosland (T. W. H.), SONNETS, 2/6 net.

John Richmond

In these sonnets, chiefly satirical, the satire is for the most part harmless and often pointed with wit. Here and there it is neither one nor the other. Sometimes Mr. Crosland is an effective realist who reminds us of Henley. Scattered through the book is some notable serious verse. 'To A. D.' and 'Leda' have the heart of real poetry in them.

Nicholson (Florence Emily), THE CROW'S NEST, AND OTHER POEMS.

Boston, Badger

This volume leads us to believe that cultured sentimentalities are much the same on whichever side of the Atlantic they are written and published.

Sackville (Lady Margaret), LYRICS, 3/6 net.

Herbert & Daniel

Lady Margaret Sackville's new volume is not quite up to her previous standard. Here and there we come on a moment of genuine feeling, a touch of genuine accuracy; but the general impression is that of a mass of familiar pictures, rhythms, subjects, symbols. These verses are always fluent, often pretty, never contemptible, but seldom original or striking. The author is clearly too much under the domination of what she has read.

Selous (Ann Holgate), WORDS WITHOUT MUSIC, 4/6 net.

Clifton, Baker;

London, Simpkin & Marshall

A book of verses which show a ready, perhaps too ready, facility, unilluminated for the most part by any touch above the commonplace. Occasionally, too, the author's sense of rhythm deserts her.

Souter (Charles Henry), IRISH LORDS, AND OTHER VERSES.

Sydney, 'The Bookfellow'

This volume is distinguished by virtue of being printed on coffee-coloured paper. Mr. Souter's Australian dialect rhymes and sea-chanties are vigorous and full of colour of *The Sydney Bulletin* style, and in one piece—'By the Bonnie Deeside'—he attains real rhythmical beauty.

Bibliography.

Hawkes (Arthur John), SUGGESTIONS TOWARDS A CONSTRUCTIONAL REVISION OF THE DEWEY CLASSIFICATION, 6d. net. Robert Atkinson

Reprinted from *The Librarian*.

Narratives of Captivity among the Indians of North America.

Chicago, Newberry Library

A list of books and manuscripts on this subject in the Edward E. Ayer Collection of the Newberry Library.

Philosophy.

Yang Chu's Garden of Pleasure, translated from the Chinese by Prof. Anton Forke, with an Introduction by Hugh Crammer-Byng, 1/ net. John Murray

The latest volume in the "Wisdom of the East Series" supplies reflections and anecdotes concerning 'The Vanity of Fame,' 'The Nature of Man,' and 'The Wisdom of Contentment,' which approximate to the teaching of Epicurus. Mr. Crammer-Byng tells us in his Introduction that Yang Chu's period was 300-250 B.C., when philosophers were treated as guests of the reigning king.

History and Biography.

Abram (A.), ENGLISH LIFE AND MANNERS IN THE LATER MIDDLE AGES, 6/ Routledge

The Black Death, which Miss Abram takes as an approximate beginning for the later Middle Ages, had on the men of its time little or none of the moral effects that modern imagination would expect; even its economic results are hardly to be discovered outside England, and there only as the hastening of a movement already begun. The death of one-third of our population by plague might revolutionize our amorphous modern society; in the England of the Middle Ages it left society as well organized as it found it. The difference between then and now is that of a disciplined regiment and a mob under fire: in the first, as one falls, another closes up and takes his place; the second scatters aimlessly. This disciplined feudal society was beginning, it is true, to fall to pieces under the first attacks of modern international trade—ceasing to be self-sufficient, and acquiring a new standard of wealth. Yet it is not till this decay has set in that we are able to get any such trustworthy pictures of our ancestors' daily lives as we here find collected from Gothic art—sculpture, carving, or drawing; literature—poem, play, or sermon, backed up and confirmed by the records of court-roll, lawsuits, or wills. As the period draws to its close, sources of information increase, and we can form a fairly accurate idea of the life and manners of all classes of society.

Miss Abram's account is agreeably distinguished among books of the kind by the fact that she has gone to new sources for her material, orderly arrangement, and an Appendix adding exact references. We detect here and there a slight unfamiliarity with mediæval conditions, shown more in implications than in direct statements. We have been specially interested by her attempt to sum up the resemblances and differences between our fifteenth-century ancestors and ourselves—a task which no doubt her training as a distinguished graduate of the London School of Economics led her to undertake. We do not altogether agree with her results. Respect for law and order, when law and order are not enforced systematically, seems to us no more a part of the English character to-day than in the Middle Ages. Robbery by the strong

hand has disappeared, no doubt, but the methods of subtle injustice are not very different. People delight less in cruelty, but poets and moralists still complain of the "acquisitiveness" of men of our times and the "low standard of commercial morality." The author's chief want of sympathy with mediæval thought is in her treatment of the religious question. Mediæval people did not "draw a sharp line" between sacred and secular things, because in their minds there was no such division—nothing lay outside the domain of faith and morals, of what men believed and what they did—and notions of reverence and irreverence could have no existence till religion had been removed from contact with common things.

There is an excellent Index. The book is illustrated, mainly from drawings in Wright's 'Domestic Manners and Sentiments' and similar works. One or two slips, as where John of Gaunt's "fermer" is taken to be a tenant, should be corrected in a new edition.

Aspinall (Algernon E.), WEST INDIAN TALES OF OLD, 6/ Duckworth

Pages of West Indian history, remodelled and retold for modern readers. The author knows his subject well, and has succeeded in producing a series of interesting narratives without too great a sacrifice of historical accuracy. Admiral Benbow, Governor Parke, and Nelson (who met and married "his Fanny" at Nevis), find among a host of others a place in these stories of a land of romance.

Collison-Morley (Lacy), GREEK AND ROMAN GHOST STORIES, 3/ net.

Oxford, B. H. Blackwell; London, Simpkin & Marshall

This little book is due, we learn, to the suggestion of Marion Crawford, an enthusiastic reader of the classics. Mr. Collison-Morley's knowledge of modern Italy, folklore, and the researches of men like F. W. H. Myers adds materially to the value of his study. We think it, in fact, important enough to deserve an index. References are given at the bottom of the page throughout, and ample knowledge is shown of late authors outside the usual classical range. Something, however, might have been said of the ghosts of Æschylus, and the curious legend, surviving in a few lines of Stesichorus and the 'Helena' of Euripides, that it was a phantom Helen that went to Troy.

Davey (E. C.), NOTABLE CATHOLICS WHO LIVED AND DIED AT BATH BETWEEN 1678 AND 1823, 2/ net. Sands

Records of the numerous members of the old Catholic aristocracy and gentry who lived and died at Bath, principally during the eighteenth century.

Draper (William H.), SIR NATHAN BODINGTON, a Memoir, 5/ net. Macmillan

Sir Nathan Bodington's twenty-eight years of strenuous work at Leeds certainly deserved a record, for he triumphed over many difficulties, not the least of which was the insufficiency of the endowments alike in the Yorkshire College and the Leeds University. Mr. Draper has largely to write the history of that struggle, but we think he might have given us less of formal resolutions, congratulatory letters, &c. We see the subject of the Memoir on his travels, but learn little or nothing of his home or daily life in Leeds. Bodington the man is, in fact, insufficiently presented. At Oxford he was intimate with Mark Pattison, and we read with interest of a continuation of the famous 'Memoirs,' which Bodington describes as "locked up in the Bodleian, to

be published, I think, in 1912." Mr. Draper seems a little overcome by the dignity of the subject, and he moralizes to an unnecessary extent.

Ingpen (Arthur Robert), THE MIDDLE TEMPLE BENCH BOOK, being a Register of Benchers of the Middle Temple from the Earliest Records to the Present Time, with Historical Introduction, 30/ Sweet & Maxwell

Though this volume consists primarily of a list of the Benchers of the Middle Temple during the past 450 years, with biographical notes which are concerned almost as much with their coats of arms as their achievements in the courts and public life, its value lies largely in Mr. Ingpen's interesting and scholarly sketch of the history of the Inn, in which he makes abundant use of some recently discovered MSS. of Sir Robert Brerewood, who filled the office of Reader in 1638. The work, which is handsomely illustrated, also contains a list of the eminent authors who have been members of the Inn. Among them are Wotton, Evelyn, Congreve, Fielding, Cowper, Sheridan, De Quincey, Fraed, Thackeray, Dickens, and R. D. Blackmore. Not all these distinguished writers, however, were actually called to the Bar. Dickens, who was admitted a student in 1839, petitioned the Benchers six years later for the removal of his name from the books of the Inn. "In the pursuit of his Art (both in his own country and in others) your petitioner [he wrote] has been entirely diverted from the pursuit of the Law, and he has long had reason to believe that the separation is final." Even his unusual request for the return of his deposit-money was complied with. Mr. Ingpen might have mentioned that Frank Lockwood, in his lecture on 'The Law and Lawyers of "Pickwick,"' compared the great novelist's feat in this matter to "the process which is known as getting butter out of a dog's mouth."

Jenkins (Stephen), THE STORY OF THE BRONX FROM THE PURCHASE MADE BY THE DUTCH FROM THE INDIANS IN 1639 TO THE PRESENT DAY, 12/6 net. Putnam

The history of Greater New York possesses many elements of romance unsuspected to-day by most people, who look on it merely as one of the commercial centres of the world. The present volume gives an account of the northern section from the days of James Bronck and the Dutch régime in New Amsterdam, through the periods of its occupation by the Duke of York, its history as a royal province, and the fighting era of the Revolution, down almost to the present day. The fascination of the subject, however, is not entirely reflected in the author's style, which is apt at times to verge on the monotonous. There are several illustrations and maps.

Nida (William Lewis), THE DAWN OF AMERICAN HISTORY IN EUROPE, 3/6 net. Macmillan

The author has boldly attempted to depict the background from which American history gradually emerged. His 'Dawn' breaks at an unexpectedly early hour, upon early Teutonic tribes of whom it is said, "We must think kindly of these fierce barbarians, for they were relatives of many of us." Mr. Nida then cheerfully conducts his readers through a series of short cuts until New Amsterdam is reached.

Condensed history is at its best a dangerous diet, but with paragraph headings such as 'Romans Loved a Good Time,' and 'Centuries of Darkness,' the book approaches recklessness. The numerous illustrations might

have been better chosen: the Nike of Samothrace, for example, has apparently been selected to pose as a specimen of Roman art.

Niles (Grace Greylock), THE HOOSAC VALLEY, ITS LEGENDS AND ITS HISTORY, 15/ net.
Putnam

Another of those topographical books on American history of which a goodly number have been published recently. The author's purpose is not so much to furnish new pages of history as to trace the story of the beginnings in Hoosac and Saratoga in their relations to the world's history. In the Hoosac Pass, she says, the flags of the French, Dutch, English, and Americans, and the banners of the Catholic and Protestant churches, have been unfurled. There the American Stars and Stripes was hoisted after the surrender of the British at Old Saratoga. Though likely to appeal especially to the student of American history, the book contains much of interest to the general reader. Naturally enough, the author is a little inclined to partisanship; but on the whole she maintains the balance of impartiality fairly well. The numerous photographs—over a hundred—that serve as illustrations are for the most part good.

Roscoe (E. S.), THE ENGLISH SCENE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, 12/6 net.
Constable

In 284 pages of pleasant print it is not possible to present the pleasures, ideas, and achievements of a century. Admiring Leslie Stephen, the author has yet not included in his survey any adequate account of the moral and religious thought which that master of the period examined at length. We fail to find in the Index the words "Deist," "enthusiasm," or "philosophy." Paley and Paine are alike ignored. The summary, however, is capable on the social, naval, and industrial aspects of the century, and agreeable reading throughout. It is no part of the author's scheme to load his pages with references, but those he gives should be decidedly useful for further research.

Tilby (A. Wyatt), AUSTRALASIA, 1688-1911, "The English People Overseas," 6/ net.
Constable

This is history written neither with the object of narrating facts nor of tracing tendencies, but rather with the intention of inducing readers themselves to adopt an intelligent attitude towards Imperial problems. For example, the development of Australian nationality is admirably described, and the "White Australia Policy" set out in a telling manner. Of the Labour problem Mr. Tilby has little to say, although a considerable amount of attention is paid to the experimental legislation initiated in New Zealand by Seddon's ministry, and repeated in the other colonies. The future is menaced by the low birth-rate, and a note of warning concerning this concludes the book. It is written with vigour, and the sardonic comments in the foot-notes attract attention.

Waugh (Rosa), THE LIFE OF BENJAMIN WAUGH, with an Introduction by the Lord Alverstone, 5/ net. Fisher Unwin

This is a somewhat artless and formless biography, but its defects are not of much moment. Lord Alverstone's Introduction supplies the binding, so to speak, which keeps together Miss Rosa Waugh's illustrative papers and running commentary on her father's life. If ever there was a man with a mission, that man was Benjamin Waugh. With his own eyes he satisfied himself that the laws in existence

were insufficient to secure protection for children and punishment in cases of cruelty. The police were helpless, because they had no powers of initiation in the absence of some one to start prosecution. Perceiving that a wrong had to be righted, Benjamin Waugh devoted himself to an indefatigable assault on the established and perfectly sincere belief that parental responsibility was sacrosanct. He was a man of indomitable courage and much resource. Lord Alverstone acknowledges the value of his proposals in the drafting of the Acts of 1889 and 1894 for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which formed their real "charter" rather than the Act of 1908. Waugh's perseverance found characteristic expression in his determination that his Society, once established in London, should be extended to all parts of the country. Incorporation came, on Lord Alverstone's suggestion, as a way out of the difficulty that communications to the officials were not privileged; and thus, as Waugh triumphantly exclaimed in a memorandum drawn up about a year before his death, "a national ideal was the order and state of things."

As a young Congregational minister at Newbury, Waugh pleaded in court for a boy charged with stealing turnips. At Greenwich he persuaded the stipendiary magistrates to let him send youthful delinquents to the deep-sea fishing, and found employment for others as sellers of blacking and waste-paper. As a member of the London School Board he worked for common purposes with Huxley, and his local experiences taught him that it was necessary to form a society for the protection of children, "particularly in regard to excuses by parents." He was anticipated at Philadelphia and Liverpool, but his office as editor of *The Sunday Magazine* was the first head-quarters of the movement in London, and ill-used children were first taken to his home at Southgate.

Waugh was uncompromising, and we expected some allusion to an ill-advised prosecution or two that, in the beginning of things, tended to retard the good work of the Society. He was also an over-sanguine, though absolutely honest, administrator, and the safeguards recommended in Lord Herschell's report, after the inquiry of 1897, were unquestionably needed. But, if he had been animated by the ordinary motives of personal and professional prudence, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children might never have come into existence at all. Epitaphs can lie; but his, setting forth that he was "the children's friend," and that he wore himself out in their service, contains the truth, and nothing but the truth.

Geography and Travel.

Doreen Coasting, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE PLACES SHE SAW AND THE PEOPLE SHE ENCOUNTERED, edited by Alys Lowth, 10/6 net. Longmans

Impressions of travel, told by one Doreen, in a series of letters. The epistolary form of literature is always difficult, for without ruthless pruning unimportant trivialities are apt to occupy too large a space. The present volume is no exception to this rule, and it is all the more to be deplored since there is matter of real value in these impressions for any one who has the patience to sift the grain from the chaff. The task, however, will be found well worth while. Of the illustrations, of which there are a great number, we can speak with unstinted praise, and must add a special word of commendation for their reproduction.

Heawood (Edward), A HISTORY OF GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERY IN THE SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES, 12/6 net. Cambridge University Press

This textbook forms a valuable addition to the "Cambridge Geographical Series." Mr. Heawood is the librarian to the Royal Geographical Society, and is therefore well equipped for his task. The period dealt with has received less attention, perhaps, than it deserves, and the book accordingly, to a certain extent, covers fresh ground. The method adopted is to break up the epoch into periods for each part of the world, which gives the whole a certain chronological sequence without interrupting the interest of the story. There are numerous maps and a good Index.

Le Blond (Mrs. Aubrey), THE OLD GARDENS OF ITALY: HOW TO VISIT THEM, 5/ net. Lane

This little volume is frankly intended to serve merely as a guide-book to the old gardens of Italy, leaving the reader who desires to know more to consult larger works. A useful list of these is given at the end. The author's brief notes on the various gardens are adequately done, and the illustrations, from photographs by herself, are numerous and attractive, although the reproduction in one or two instances leaves something to be desired.

Sports and Pastimes.

Winter Sports Review, NOVEMBER, 2/ net.

1, Mitre Court, E.C.
A cartoon of Sir Henry Lunn forms the frontispiece of this number, and the articles include 'How to begin Combined Figure Skating,' by Mr. F. G. Fedden, and 'The Christiania Swing,' by Mr. E. C. Richardson.

Sociology.

Peel (Hon. George), THE FUTURE OF ENGLAND.

New edition in "Macmillan's Shilling Library." For notice see *Athen.*, December 16, 1911.

Economics.

Chalmers (Thomas), PROBLEMS OF POVERTY, arranged by Henry Hunter, 1/ net. Nelson

These selected passages from the writings of Dr. Chalmers are divided into two sections, the first dealing with 'Political Economy,' the second with 'Charity and the Poor Law.' So much of his doctrine is relevant to present-day conditions that it is difficult to realize that the best part of a century has elapsed since most of these passages were written. Mr. Hunter is to be congratulated on his Introduction and Conclusion, which are likely to clarify the minds of many who find difficulty in fixing the limits of individual action in social work. The title of the book is unfortunate: it already belongs to Mr. J. A. Hobson.

Coman (Katharine), ECONOMIC BEGINNINGS OF THE FAR WEST: HOW WE WON THE LAND BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI, 2 vols., 17/ net. Macmillan

Those readers who found pleasure in learning from the pages of Parkman of the work of La Salle, the Jesuits, and other pioneers should particularly welcome this contribution to the history of American development. While we do not wish to find fault with the results of extended research, we must insist upon the necessity, in works of this description, of laying proper emphasis upon geographical bases. Colonization should first be studied from an orographical map. The outstanding feature in the economic history of the Western States is that virtually the whole of America

west of 100° is inside a 1,500 ft. contour line, and this summarizes all the difficulties of development. Unless this sort of fact is fully grasped, students cannot be expected to understand the differences of development of, say, the two Americas.

Education.

Howerth (Ira Woods), THE ART OF EDUCATION, 4/6 net. Macmillan

An American book intended to "substitute a scientific for a sentimental conception of the social meaning and value of education." It should prove of interest to teachers.

School-Books.

Barrett (Ernest) and Nunn (T. Percy), A FIRST CLASS-BOOK OF CHEMISTRY, 1/6

Mr. Barrett here develops a syllabus of elementary chemistry which Dr. Nunn devised some years ago for the William Ellis School. The order of development is logical, and the style lucid—advantages which are not common in this class of book. In "Black's Elementary Science Series."

Coleridge, THE RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER, edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Margaret A. Keeling, 1/

Oxford, Clarendon Press

A neat and well-annotated little book.

Smith (L. C.), Givven (R. L.), and Bewsher (F. W.), BRITISH HISTORY FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT DAY, WITH A HISTORY OF THE OVERSEAS DOMINIONS: Part I. To 1485, 2/6

Rivingtons

The first volume of an English History intended mainly for use in Secondary Schools and the highest forms of Preparatory Schools. The book is clearly and concisely written, and should lead to a sound elementary knowledge of English history.

Fiction.

Bates (Mary I.), PAUL FLEMING, 2/ net.

Murray & Evenden

It is a matter for wonder that novelists should still use the rusty themes which did duty when the novel was in its infancy. In this book we have once more the secret marriage, the baby on the doorstep, and the stolen marriage and birth certificates. The author's archaic style does not help to hide the mechanism.

Bowen (Marjorie), GOD'S PLAYTHINGS, 6/

Smith & Elder

Sixteen death-scenes in a single volume, without relief of any sort, are too many. The author, with a lively imagination, fills in the details unknown to history of the last days of Monmouth, the Duke of Wharton, Don John of Austria, Madame du Barry, Condorcet, the Emperor Michael III., Pico della Mirandola, Sophia Dorothea, and others. The chapters on Pico and Wharton are especially well studied, although Pico's epitaph is not correctly quoted; the chapter on Strafford is a failure.

Castle (Agnes and Egerton), PANTHER'S CUB, 7d. net.

New edition. Nelson

Edge (K. M.), THROUGH THE CLOUDY PORCH, 6/

John Murray

This is a well-told tale of a woman's spirit of self-sacrifice—self-sacrifice healthy withal. It does not avoid improbabilities, but the fineness of delineation makes amends, if anything of the kind is needed.

Forde (Ashworth), PAUL ANSTRUTHER, 3/6

Walter Scott Publishing Co.

The beautiful heroine becomes a widow at nineteen, and details concerning her late husband's speculations with her fortune

and character are recounted with wearying precision. Her youth is hardly, we think, sufficient to account for her extraordinary lack of worldly wisdom.

Hammerer (Hugh), MY MEADOWSWEET, 6/

Griffiths

A company of neurotic persons, chief of whom is a financier with "a far-away dreamy look in his eyes," and a gift for copybook sentiments do not recommend this book. Its style is undistinguished, and the proofs have been insufficiently read.

Haslette (John), THE MESH, 6/

Sampson Low

When the president of an obscure republic steals from the English bank in order to provide jewels for his lady, we are prepared for a lively if impossible story, and that is what Mr. Haslette has given us.

Hope (F.), ROSAMOND, 6/

Lynwood

To persuade the girl who loves him to marry a friend who is able to afford the luxury of a wife seems a strange way for the soldier-hero to solve his money difficulties. The complications which result seem to us equally inconsistent.

Leeds (Mrs. Lewis), MR. MASSITER, 6/

Lynwood

The intrusion of three women upon the solitude of a bachelor's family mansion leads to developments which are not particularly interesting, and we are far from being startled when the owner and the down-trodden companion surprise the other two women by deciding to get married.

O'Connor (Mrs. T. P.), LITTLE THANK YOU, "The Mauve Library," 2/ net.

Putnam

"Little Thank You" is a nice enough child, in spite of his name. The tale, which starts in Virginia and is moved to New York, is of the sentimental order.

Raffalovich (George), HEARTS ADRIFT, 6/

Francis Griffiths

This is described as "the second part of a trilogy." The first part—"The History of a Soul"—was published some two years ago. The story, which is rather weakly written, chiefly concerns the marriage of a retired Indian civil servant and a French girl.

Stock (Ralph), THE RECIPE FOR RUBBER, 6/

Murray & Evenden

A story of the Fijis in which "atmosphere" is well compassed. It is more exciting than the average of such tales, and rejoices in a nonchalant villain who wears pink silk pyjamas and plays Mendelssohn's 'Songs without Words' on the organ. The recipe for rubber is committed to memory—and forgotten.

Street (Lilian), TIM AND THE SQUIRE, "The Mauve Library," 2/ net.

Putnam

A mildly sentimental story in which a rather attractive small boy, aided by an uncouth giant in the person of the squire, brings about a reconciliation between his estranged parents.

Turnbull (E. G.), THE CHUCKLER'S CHILDREN, 6/

Murray & Evenden

Though hampered by an unfortunate style, the author invests this story of two unhappy marriages with some interest. A generous, high-spirited girl, in love with love, marries a man who proves to be mean and miserly, and whom she soon comes to hate; her sister marries a loose liver, and their combined troubles form the greater part of the book. Their mother, the "chuckler" of the title, is a pleasant figure, and the author shows a praiseworthy attention to detail.

Turner (Walter F.), GOODIES, and Other Stories in a Yorkshire Dialect, 2/6 net.

St. Catherine Press

These little stories, originally written to read at concerts and entertainments, are in the dialect of N.E. Yorkshire. They are intended primarily to amuse, and secondly as an unpretentious record of the popular language of the district.

Turpin (Florence E.), FABIA, 1/ net.

Murray & Evenden

Its sensational cover does not belie the contents of this book; the story is weak, mechanical, and melodramatic.

Watson (E. J.), A TALE OF WULSTAN.

Bristol, Arrowsmith;

London, Simpkin & Marshall

A story written in archaic style concerning a man who preached against the buying and selling of slaves in England in the time of William the Conqueror.

Wharton (Edith), THE REEF, 6/

Macmillan

A novel which exemplifies the baneful effect of a woman's over-circumscribed outlook in early life. Late in her career love comes, but her lover has succumbed to a passing fancy, for which some excuse is sought in a period of dejection and loneliness. The conflict between the woman's primitive love and her preconceived idea of moral obliquity makes the story interesting, if not entirely absorbing.

Juvenile.

Hedin (Sven), FROM POLE TO POLE, 7/6 net.

Macmillan

A translation, in an abridged form, of Dr. Sven Hedin's book, edited for English boys. Even in its present form it makes an extensive volume, and should have a strong appeal for every boy with a taste for travel and adventure. The style is graphic, and the interest seldom flags. Gordon, Livingstone, and Stanley all figure in the book, which concludes with a vivid account of Nansen's Polar Expedition. There are a number of illustrations and no fewer than twenty-six maps.

Jackson (Gabrielle E.), PEGGY STEWART AT SCHOOL, 6/

Macmillan

A breezy story of girl-life in the States, being a companion volume to 'Peggy Stewart' which appeared last year.

Annuals.

Literary Year-Book, Vol. XVII., edited by Basil Stewart, 6/ net.

Ouseley

This issue has been arranged in four Parts, each of which contains some important matter for the world of letters. In Part I. the 'Authors' Directory' and a list of 'Pen-names and Pseudonyms' derived from it are the leading features. The unsatisfactory 'Index of Authors' under their specialities has, we are glad to see, been dropped, and the 'Directory of Book and Magazine Illustrators' which takes its place is much more to the point. In Part II. the list of 'Periodical Publications,' indicating what editors want, should be consulted by the many contributors to the press who at present waste their energy on writing articles and sending them to the wrong quarters. In Part III. 'Typographical Terms' and 'Type Faces' are notable articles, while in Part IV. the elaborate classification of cheap reprints should be of real service.

On the whole, the volume is much more accurate than it was, but it still shows deficiencies, particularly in the 'Authors' Directory.' We do not know by what means names are secured for this, but

we cannot regard those given as representative, especially in the field of learning, where, for instance, the work of scholars like the Rev. Dr. Cox, Dr. R. A. Nicholson, and Dr. J. H. Round is omitted. Mr. Leonard Whibley figures, but not his brother Charles. Among the theologians we miss Dr. Figgis, and among the novelists Mr. J. D. Symonds with his pen-name of Laurence North. None of Sir Robertson Nicoll's aliases is given. Prof. Hugh Walker's latest and best book, 'The Literature of the Victorian Era' (1910), is not mentioned. As for the names of editors, they are not necessary for the transaction of business, and in these days of rapid changes they might as well be omitted, since it is difficult to get them up to date.

Mowbray's Annual: CHURCHMAN'S YEAR-BOOK AND ENCYCLOPEDIA, 1913, 1/ net.

General.

Cheshire (John K. C.), BETHLEHEM TABLEAUX FROM BEHIND THE SCENES, with Practical Hints and Illustrations, 5/ net.

Advocates the more extensive presentation of religious tableaux, and gives particulars of their cost, arrangement, &c. The author has produced at Wribbenhall in Worcestershire those illustrated in the book.

Crosland (T. W. H.), TAFFY WAS A WELSHMAN, 5/ net.

Mr. Crosland makes out a good case against the Welsh, but enfeebls it by exaggeration and bitterness. He is often witty, and it is not improbable that the people against whom his gibes are directed will themselves be amused; when he attacks individuals, however, he is less happy. The closing sentence of the book is typical of its tone: "It is time we remembered that England is our messuage and demesne, and not the backyard of Mr. Ellis Griffiths, and that Englishmen were born to rule and not to be ruled, and least of all to be ruled by a bumptious, snuffling, flighty, tiresome fifth-rate bunch of barbarians like the Welsh."

Dickens (Charles), THE COMPLETE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD: THE HISTORY, CONTINUATIONS, AND SOLUTIONS (1870-1912), by J. Cuming Walters, 6/ net.

A convenient summary of the whole question which deserved better print. Mr. Walters adds to the text of 'Edwin Drood' itself introductory matter concerning its characters and localities, the latter being ably illustrated by F. G. Kitton's sketches and some critical notes. At the end of the text 'The Sequels and Solutions' are tabulated and briefly discussed. The details of the continuations actually written will be new to most readers, but are not exhilarating. The solutions we dealt with so recently in reviewing Sir W. Robertson Nicoll's book (*Athen.*, Nov. 2) that we cannot consider them again in detail. It is sufficient to say that Mr. Walters's brilliant conception of Helena as Datchery is gaining ground, and much more likely than any other. But we think he overrates the merits of 'Edwin Drood' as literature. There is now ample evidence to show that Drood was murdered, but he is not, like Mercutio, a character whose sudden demise we regret.

Golden String, A DAY BOOK FOR BUSY MEN AND WOMEN, arranged by Susan, Countess of Malmesbury, and Violet Brooke-Hunt.

New edition in "Murray's Shilling Library." For notice see *Athen.*, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 175.

Hunt (B.), FOLK-TALES OF BREFFNY, 3/6 net.

Looked at from the literary point of view, this collection of twenty-six folk-tales has but little to recommend it. The tales are not well presented; there is little wit or style displayed in the telling of them, and the diction is hardly that of the Connacht peasant. "For to do," for instance, is not such a common expression in the West of Ireland as one would imagine from the constant repetition of it in these pages. The stories, too, though many of them will be new to the English reader, are lacking in those qualities of mystery and beauty which the Gaelic folk-tale shows at its best.

The English-speaking collector of such Irish tales is apt to forget that in many cases old men and women supply but the wraiths of finer tales which have been dying out with the language, and that in their degenerate form they are hardly worth recording.

Jewson (E. M.), RELIGION AND FAIRYLAND, 1/ net.

Happy Publishing Co. Reprinted from *The Christian Commonwealth*.

Joseph (Leonard), DAME NATURE'S FOUR CHILDREN; or, Personal Grievances between Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter, an Allegory, 1/ net.

Allenson A fanciful allegory, lightened here and there by flashes of humour and insight. Often, however, it is strained beyond what an allegory should be, and so is apt to miss its mark.

Kelman (John), AMONG FAMOUS BOOKS, 6/ net.

Hodder & Stoughton In these lectures Dr. Kelman seeks to trace the "constant struggle between paganism and idealism," "between the spiritual and the material," in famous writings of classical, sixteenth-century, and modern times, ranging from the gods of Greece to the rowdy paradox of Mr. G. K. Chesterton. On the way he deals with such different exponents of life as Pater, Bunyan, Pepys, and Mr. H. G. Wells. He has a bias which is indicated by the word "paganism," now, we thought, almost obsolete, and he has to make his people typical. Carlyle, the perpetual grumbler and depreciator of his contemporaries, is not a typical Scotsman; and Pepys and Mr. Kipling might both have been claimed as exponents of the virtue of work, which was a solid part of Carlyle's gospel. The influence of 'Sartor Resartus' is vastly overrated, and the view taken of the anthology of Persian poetry which FitzGerald translated with his own additions as Omar Khayyám's is not that of the scholars best qualified to judge.

But, if we disagree occasionally with Dr. Kelman's statements and conclusions, we must add that we have enjoyed his book. He is widely read, and has a singularly persuasive style.

Malham-Dembely (John), ORIGINAL TALES AND BALLADS IN THE YORKSHIRE DIALECT, known also as Inglis, the Language of the Angles, and the Northumbrian Dialect, spoken To-day in Yorkshire, and in Early Times from South Yorkshire to Aberdeen, 4/6 net.

Walter Scott Publishing Co. These tales and ballads have no great value in themselves, but they are interesting as a study of dialect. The author claims in his historical introduction that the Yorkshire dialect in which he has written them is a survival of the language of the Angles, and the purest English extant. He also gives a chapter on pronunciation, based on that of Early English and Chaucer, and adds a number of historical and dialectal notes, together with a glossary.

Munro (Neil), AYRSHIRE IDYLLS, illustrated by George Houston, 7/6 net.

Black In this beautiful colour-book author and artist have contrived to invest the "Land of Burns" with a new charm. So far as the author's share in the work is concerned, he has aimed at giving purely imaginative reconstructions of certain notable scenes in Ayrshire history. Each of these little historical vignettes is deftly done, delicate in intuition, and full of dry humour. Thus we see Johnson and his Boswell on a journey through Ayrshire, and learn how the great man left no deeper impression on the native mind than that of a great and rather disagreeable bear; we catch glimpses of Burns in his peasant home, beginning to rebel against the eternal monotony of life, or writing his first letter to Clarinda, or, again, pacing up and down beside the river in the throes of composing 'Tam o' Shanter.'

The illustrations by Mr. George Houston, twenty of them in colour, present attractively many of the salient features of Ayrshire scenery, which remains much as it was in earlier days.

Pageant (The) of English Prose, BEING 500 PASSAGES BY 325 AUTHORS, edited by R. M. Leonard, 3/6

Frowde In this companion volume to 'The Pageant of English Poetry' the authors are in alphabetical order, a sensible arrangement which enables one at once to find out who is included and look for a favourite passage. Mr. Leonard has shown once again a catholic taste, and we are glad to find that most of his passages are of reasonable length. He includes oratory, letters, and drama—with a less wide scope he might have done better. Still, his book is an admirable one to dip into, and not, as he says, to be read through.

Besides much that we admire and expect, he has given us a number of agreeable surprises. We might protest against the inclusion of Hannah More if we were not mollified by a recognition of that really romantic book 'The Fool of Quality.' The Butlers now happily include the author of 'Erewhon.' We see no adequate reason for preserving a dull summary of Homer by Gladstone. Something from the 'Essays Classical' of F. W. H. Myers would have been more to the point. We should also like to have seen some of the prose of Francis Thompson. Charles Reade duly figures, but that remarkable book 'The Martyrdom of Man,' by Winwood Reade, might have supplied an extract. It is much better written than some of the solid divinity printed here.

We do not, however, wish to end with a grumble, and note that the reader will find here a great deal to please him. To take women only, he may turn to Jane Austen's scheme for a high-flown novel, George Eliot's review of 'The Shaving of Shagpat,' the Princess Elizabeth's appeal to Queen Mary in 1554, or Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's views on "ingrafting" for smallpox. There are a number of notes recording various opinions.

Roadmender Series: THE GATHERING OF BROTHER HILARIUS; THE GREY BRETHREN, AND OTHER FRAGMENTS IN PROSE AND VERSE; and THE ROADMENDER, all by Michael Fairless, 2/6 net each.

Duckworth These neat and well-printed editions should appeal to many, and extend the already large audience of a writer who had spirituality and charm.

Roberts (Field-Marshal Earl), LORD ROBERTS'
MESSAGE TO THE NATION, 6d. net.

John Murray
A reprint of Lord Roberts's speeches at Manchester, the Mansion House, and the Annual Dinner of the Kentish Men and the Men of Kent, together with a letter to *The Manchester Guardian* and another to *The Times*.

St. Bride Foundation Institute, SEVENTEENTH
REPORT OF THE GOVERNING BODY,
from August 1st, 1911, to July 31st,
1912, 1/ Caxton Press

Trine (Ralph Waldo), THE WINNING OF THE
BEST, 2/ net. Bell
The author of 'In Tune with the Infinite' has always something to say worth listening to, and his optimism should be helpful to his readers in the present volume.

Wilson (H.), ON WORKMANSHIP, 1/ net.
John Hogg
A lecture based on the interpretation of the word "workmanship" as meaning the state or condition or art of shaping—in other words, creation, both in the world of thought and action.

Winter (Irvah Lester), PUBLIC SPEAKING:
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE, 8/6 net.

Macmillan
The aim of the author, who is Assistant Professor of Public Speaking at Harvard, is to set forth the main principles of effective platform delivery and provide material for practice. He gives the usual directions for proper breathing, finding the right pitch, and other necessary information. But advice drawn from a textbook cannot be other than a counsel of perfection. Prof. Winter has not, to be sure, gone the length of Holyoake in exhorting would-be orators to "be tactful"—as if this were a mere matter of instruction—but he comes dangerously near it. He has little to say on the psychology of audiences, a subject on which much material has been collected and little published.

Zadkiel's Almanac and Ephemeris for 1913,
6d. Simpkin & Marshall

Nothing very startling is definitely predicted for the coming year, but in October we may look out for "stupendous changes and momentous events in Europe and the Far East." We note with satisfaction that May, July, August, September, and October will "enter fine and warm."

Pamphlets.

Board of Education Pamphlets: No. 25.
REPORT ON FARM AND AGRICULTURAL
SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES IN FRANCE,
GERMANY, AND BELGIUM, 2d.

Stationery Office
This report has been prepared by Mr. R. B. Greig, who was for a short time a Staff-Inspector under the Board of Education. He has dealt in detail with those intermediate schools which exemplify distinct methods, and has examined them in the light of their possible adjustment to English conditions.

Gould (Sir Alfred Pearce), THE BEST WAY
OF PROMOTING TEMPERANCE REFORM,
4d. Macmillan

The tenth Lees and Raper Memorial Lecture, delivered in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, on Thursday, October 31st.

Stubbs (Lucas P.), AN ESSAY ON OLD KING
COLE, 3d. net. Colchester, Benham
A chapter in the history of Colchester.

Diaries.

Pitman's Shorthand and Type-writing Year-
Book and Diary for 1913, 1/

FOREIGN.

History and Biography.

Daudet (Ernest), MADAME ROYALE, FILLE
DE LOUIS XVI. ET DE MARIE-ANTOI-
NETTE: SA JEUNESSE ET SON MARIAGE,
20fr. Hachette

M. Ernest Daudet has extracted this welcome book from his well-known 'Histoire de l'émigration.' He was happily inspired when he decided on bringing together the facts and documents relating to the early years of Madame Royale, afterwards Duchesse d'Angoulême. The spirit with which she bore her captivity in the Temple is no less remarkable than the prudence she displayed after her release. Knowing that she was closely watched by the Austrian Court, she saw exactly how far she could go in furthering the projects of her uncle, subsequently Louis XVIII., nominally on her account, really on his own. It is disappointing to find this clever and generous girl grown up into a dull and rather hard woman. But then she had to live up to the legend of the Temple, and was married to one of the most stolid of the many stolid Bourbons.

Pimodan (Comte de), LES FIANÇAILLES DE
MADAME ROYALE, FILLE DE LOUIS XVI.,
ET LA PREMIÈRE ANNÉE DE SON SÉJOUR
À VIENNE, 3fr. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

The Comte de Pimodan covers much the same ground as M. Ernest Daudet, but he is more critical, and has had access to documents with which his rival is apparently unacquainted. These consist of copies taken by the Austrian police of Madame Royale's correspondence during its passage through the post. The girl was aware that her letters were being opened, and therefore expressed herself with much circumspection in those she could not dispatch by messenger. On these papers, supplemented by contemporary memoirs, the Comte has based an admirable little study. Here and there he seems to push criticism to excess, as when he decides that Madame Royale was helped in the composition of some of her letters to Louis XVIII. expressing her intentions and aspirations. But his evidence cannot be called conclusive, especially as a subsequent letter on the probable effects of the death of the Empress Catherine exhibits no small amount of political sagacity.

Verwandter (Ein) Goethes im russischen
Feldzuge 1812, herausgegeben von Paul
Holzhausen. Berlin, Morawe & Scheffelt
Theodor Goethe, the author of this book, was only a distant connexion of the poet, and it seems a little superfluous to emphasize the relationship in the title. He wrote down something of the history of his life, and especially of his experiences in 1812 as quartermaster in the Saxon Hussars, his work being originally published in 1833; the chief excuse for reprinting it in its present form lies in the fact that this is the centenary of the Russian campaign. It contains some interesting passages, and graphic descriptions of the military life of the period, and the sufferings endured by the army in the course of the campaign. But, though the writing is vivacious enough, it has little distinction either of expression or thought.

Philology.

Miscellany presented to Kuno Meyer on the Occasion of his Appointment to the Chair of Celtic Philology in the University of Berlin, edited by Osborn Bergin and Carl Marstrander, 16m.

Halle a.S., Niemeyer
Dr. Kuno Meyer has played so great a part in the revival of Celtic studies in

these islands that his removal to a chair in Berlin seems for the moment an irreparable loss. His influence, in particular on the revival of Erse, has been wholly for good, linking to the broad stream of European culture what might easily have been restricted to a political group. The miscellany of papers here collected in his honour deal for the most part with Irish philology and literature, though the connexion is often not very close, as in the characteristic note by Prof. Ker, who shows how a lyric stave known to Irish bards had been used by poets as diverse as Byron, Wolfram von Eschenbach, and Thomas Tusser. Prof. Priebach prints a German peasant love-song with music from Sloane MS. 1021; and Mr. John Sampson tells a charming Welsh gipsy folk-tale, 'The Leaves that Hung, but never Grew.' The longest paper in the book is that by one of the editors, Prof. Marstrander of Christiania, on two Irish folk-tales, in which he insists on the need for a chair on the subject in the new Irish University. The two stories appeared, one in *An Léachann*, an Irish monthly published in Tralee, the other in Father O'Leary's 'Séadna.' The author then proceeds to tell analogous stories from every country, many of them very good ones, and to connect them with the legend of St. Eloi and similar stories. He has omitted, apropos of the miraculous cures, to cite the branch of the rustic who was helped by the devil to his remedies and deserted in a great extremity. Mr. Anscombe offers a new solution of the "Lucius Rex" problem, concluding in favour of the year 364 (80 of the Era of Diocletian), and assuming him to be a king of barbarian auxiliaries serving in Britain. Prof. Henderson of Glasgow contributes some 'Arthurian Notes in Gadhelic Literature,' which would have been all the better for some sort of logical arrangement. They furnish interesting examples of what the word "proof" means to folk-lorists. Mrs. Green contributes a note on 'Henry VIII., King of Ireland,' in which she seems to forget that Poynings's Law was in force in 1541. Much of the Celtic poetry here printed is of great beauty, and the whole volume is an admirable specimen of the various energies which go to make up the Celtic movement of to-day.

BOOK SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY'S sale on Monday, the 2nd inst., and the two following days, included the library of the late Mr. H. J. Adams, the most important books being the following: Curtis's Botanical Magazine, 74 vols., 1787-1912, 83l. Challenger Reports, 50 vols., 1880-1905, 35l. 10s. Godman and Salvin, Biologia Centrali-America, 6 vols., 1881-1901, 44l. Herrich-Schäffer, Schmetterlinge von Europa, 11 vols., 1843-56, 29l. Loddiges's Botanical Cabinet, 20 vols., 1818-33, 31l. Gould, Monograph of the Trochilidae, 6 vols., 1861-87, 43l. Birds of Great Britain, 5 vols., 1873, 32l. Martyn, Psyche, 1797, 40l. Hudson River Portfolio, n.d., 58l. Shakespeare's Works, edited by J. O. Halliwell, 16 vols., 1853-65, 60l. Dürer, Passio Domini nostri Jesu, 1511, 34l.; Apocalypsis cum figuris, 1511, 37l.; Epitome in Diva Mariae, 1511, 41l. The total of the sale was 2,256l. 5s.

On Thursday, the 5th, and the following day, Messrs. Sotheby sold the library of Andrew Lang, the most important books being the following: Lady Mary Coke, Letters and Journals, 1756-74, 4 vols., 1889-96, 35l. Herrick, Hesperides, 1648, 28l. Keats, Lamia, Isabella, &c., 1820, 41l. Scott, Lay of the Last Minstrel, 1806, 39l.; Rokeby, 1813, 45l. (both presentation copies to Mrs. Laidlaw, Lang's aunt). Suckling, Fragmenta Aurea, 1646, 39l. Kirk, Secret Commonwealth, 1815, presentation copy from Sir W. Scott to Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck, 34l. Fitzgerald, Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám, second edition, 1868, with two quatrains by Andrew Lang, 22l. Racine, Œuvres, 3 vols., 1760, 39l. The total of the sale was 1,793l. 17s. 6d.

Literary Gossip.

THE hope we lately expressed that the Edinburgh Masque of Learning would become not only a permanent, but also a peripatetic institution, seems to have had the virtue of the good wish that brings its own fulfilment. Already we hear that the University of London is placing its Great Hall at Prof. Geddes's disposal for a short series of representations of both the ancient and modern masques early in March.

Doubtless the new scene of production will suggest, among the tableaux, some substitutions or additions which will picture local events and personalities. Edinburgh saw the founding of "Our Tounis College" (the University), Adam Smith and the Literati. In London we might expect to see Ben Jonson lecturing Shakespeare on the classics, the Founding of the Royal Society, and Dr. Johnson and his Club.

AN ex-professor is to rule America, and we now learn from the New York *Sun* that his predecessor is to accept a professorship, taking a Chair of Law at Yale University which has been vacant since 1900. Mr. Taft will thus have a unique opportunity of applauding or explaining the enactments and proposals of his own régime. We do not know if Dionysius the Younger as a schoolmaster lectured his boys on his achievements as a monarch, but hopes are being expressed that Prof. Taft will explain a few things obscure at present to the average mind, and even perhaps to the legal mind.

LAST WEEK we were using the French word *épater*, and now we learn that the Académie Française has admitted *épatant* to its Dictionary as used in familiar language to express admiring astonishment. It is one of the words which come and go, and, originally violent in meaning, it has been watered down till it expresses very little in the vulgar mouth. The English "ripping," "tearing," and "howling," all popular in their time as intensive adjectives, show a similar tendency.

READERS overwhelmed with the avalanche of books (and who is not at this season?) will find an excellent selection, tempered by wit and taste, in the Christmas Number of *Books of To-day*, published by Messrs. Hatchard. Arthur Pendennis, in his pleasant letter, suggests the composition of an anthology of Christmas fare. It would be an attractive volume, and need not be given over entirely to greediness. Selden, for instance, in his 'Table Talk' traces the shape of the mince-pie to the "cratch," as he calls the sacred cradle.

WE note that the Christmas Number of Mr. Fisher Unwin's *M.A.B.* devotes a page to 'Christmas Fare,' and explains that in the North and in Scotland mince-pies are eaten on Christmas Day, the turkey being reserved for New Year's Day.

THE union of literature and medicine was a feature of the eighteenth century, and we are glad to note that it is not out of date in these strenuous days. A section for the study of the History of Medicine has recently been inaugurated at the Royal Society of Medicine, with Sir William Osler as President, and Dr. Raymond Crawford and Mr. D'Arcy Power as Secretaries. The first meeting was held on November 20th, when there were already 130 members. Papers were read by the President 'On a Down Survey Manuscript of Sir William Petty'; by Dr. Raymond Crawford on 'Contributions from the History of Medicine to the Problem of the Transmission of Typhus'; and by Mr. D'Arcy Power on 'Some Portraits of John Banister and Dr. William Harvey.'

THE SELBORNE SOCIETY is making a representative exhibit at the Children's Welfare Exhibition (which is to be opened at Olympia on the 31st inst.) to show what is best in Nature study, and its uses to boys and girls. All particulars can be obtained from the Hon. General Secretary, Mr. Wilfred Mark Webb, 42, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

MESSRS. HODGSON include in their sale on Friday next a notable copy of 'The Life of Johnson,' by Hawkins, which belonged to Horace Walpole, and contains brief annotations by him. Thus he credits Johnson's 'Life of Savage' with "the merit of simplicity, of which his later writings are so devoid," and generally reduces the pretensions of the sage and his pompous biographer.

THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF AUTHORS held their annual dinner at the Hotel Cecil last Thursday week. Mr. Maurice Hewlett, who presided, announced that the membership was within a few hundreds of 3,000, and took a somewhat roseate view of the author's position to-day. Mr. Justice Darling remarked on the dangers of libel, a word which etymologically meant a little book, and humorously suggested that the Authors' Society might be made into a trade union, incorporating the newspapers in order to secure immunity from the payment of damages.

THE Librairie Hachette & Cie. are publishing in three handsome volumes a phototype reproduction of Montaigne's 'Essais,' with more than 1,000 plates and an Introduction by Prof. Fortunat Strowski. The plates give the text as corrected by the author's own hand in the copy belonging to Bordeaux. The special interest of its date, 1588, is that it embodies Montaigne's reflections after a period when he had been active in travel and municipal life.

THE prize offered by *La Vie Heureuse* for the best French novel of the year was awarded yesterday week to M. Jacques Morel for his 'Feuilles Mortes.'

MR. STEPHEN PHILLIPS has become the editor of the journal of the Poetry Society, which is now called *The Poetry Review*, and will deal in his first article with Poetic Drama. The Society intends to offer a

series of monthly premiums, including one of 5l. for the best poem between 50 and 200 lines in length, and several smaller sums for short lyrics. We hope this does not indicate a tendency visible in other quarters to value a piece of verse merely because it is of considerable length. Our modern bards might remember that the artist is known by what he omits.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS & NORGATE announce a new shilling monthly, *The British Review*, which will incorporate *The Oxford and Cambridge Review*. The first issue will be published at the end of the present month, and the aim will be to rival the best features of the half-crown reviews. The editor is Mr. R. J. Walker, the son of the famous Head Master of St. Paul's School.

NEXT WEEK Messrs. Macmillan are publishing 'Highways and Byways in Somerset,' by Mr. Edward Hutton, illustrated by Miss Nelly Erichsen. The volume will be welcome, for the county is rich in natural beauties as well as historical associations and fine churches.

MR. HEINEMANN is publishing on January 3rd 'A Runaway Ring,' by Mrs. Henry Dudeney, whose writing is always interesting.

THE WARDEN OF KEBLE writes:—

"I was very much pleased to read in your last number the interesting and kindly review of Mr. Keble's 'Lectures on Poetry'; but I should like to be allowed to correct one statement. Your reviewer says that Mr. Keble only places in 'the first rank' Homer, Æschylus, and Pindar. This is scarcely accurate; he seems to me equally enthusiastic for Lucretius, whom he places unhesitatingly in the first rank; so he does, though with more hesitation, both Euripides and Vergil. The case of Euripides is specially interesting: Keble started meaning to treat him as secondary, but on re-reading him with a view to these lectures was so impressed with his human sympathies for all classes of men and women that he entirely changed his judgment."

'MYTHS OF THE MODOCS' is the title of Mr. Jeremiah Curtin's new book, to be published almost immediately by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. The Modocs, who are a dying race, inhabited a district in the Valley of Lost River in Oregon, and the author has gathered amongst them a store of quaint legend.

'A HISTORY OF MONTENEGRO' is announced by Messrs. Jarrold & Sons from the pen of Mr. Francis Seymour Stevenson. The greater part of the work embodies original researches extending over a long period of years among materials hitherto inaccessible to English readers.

WE are sorry to hear from the United States of the death of Mr. Frank Hall Scott, President of the Century Company since 1893. He took the place of Mr. Roswell Smith, with whom he was closely associated. He was in his sixty-fifth year, and entered the service of the company as a young man when it was started forty-two years ago.

SCIENCE

RADIO-ACTIVITY.

ALTHOUGH hardly more than six years have passed since the appearance of Prof. Rutherford's 'Radio-active Transformations,' the stream of discovery has continued to increase, and he was doubtless well advised to write what he tells us is practically a new book. He has not, however, found it necessary to alter, or even to qualify, many of the conclusions that he formed soon after the beginning of the study of which he is perhaps the greatest living exponent, and all the discoveries of the last six years fit easily enough into the frame that he then made for them. It is seldom that the pioneer of a new section in science finds so little to unsay or alter, and the fact speaks volumes for the soundness and justness of Prof. Rutherford's judgment.

As all the discoveries here noted have been dealt with in our 'Research Notes,' as they occurred, we think it best to give Prof. Rutherford's opinions of them without stopping to describe them in detail. He attaches great weight to the proof by Messrs. Makower, Russ, and others that the emission of the Alpha particle by the atom of a radio-active substance actually causes a recoil on the part of the emitting atom, as he remarks with great truth that it enables us to determine the atomic weights of many substances existing in too small a quantity for determination by the ordinary methods. He now has no doubt that the Alpha particle becomes, as he says, an atom of helium when its charge is neutralized; and he accepts without question Prof. Boltwood's demonstration that the ionium discovered by the Yale Professor in 1907 is the direct parent of radium and a descendant of uranium, although in Nature it is inseparable from thorium. In like manner he does not question that Madame Curie and M. Debierne did succeed in producing metallic radium, which he describes as a white metal far more volatile than barium, and with a melting-point of about 700° C. He also recapitulates with great advantage Antonoff's discovery last year of the fresh "branch product" of uranium which has been named uranium Y, and the alteration of nomenclature which has caused what was once called thorium A to be renamed thorium B, while thorium B and C are lumped together as thorium C. The period of radium he now reckons as 1,750 years.

These are matters on which he has formed a considered judgment, but there are others on which he deems it prudent still not to decide. He discusses fully Prof. Bragg's theory that the Röntgen and the Gamma rays are streams of neutral particles or doublets, but without expressing any decided opinion in its favour, as he gives reasons for not con-

sidering Meyer's experiments on the point decisive. Nor does he consider Sir William Ramsay's "transmutation" hypothesis yet proved, as he states that "there is so far no good evidence that the ordinary inactive chemical elements can be transformed by the radiations from active matter"; and he thinks that the neon and argon found by Sir William and Mr. Cameron when investigating the action of niton or radium emanation on water were due to a small quantity of air leaking into the apparatus. Nor will he go further than to say that the evidence derived from a study of the uranium minerals and their atomic weights "makes it almost certain" that lead is the final product of uranium, although we are glad to learn from him that Madame Curie and M. Debierne are making direct experiments to verify the statement. Thorium, on the other hand, which was once supposed to end its transformations as bismuth, does not, in Prof. Rutherford's opinion, really do so. "The product thorium B or thorium C," shown above to be identical, "has undoubtedly," he tells us, "two distinct modes of transformation"; and he therefore considers it "quite possible that there may be two end products of the thorium resulting from this branching of the thorium series." Almost the only point on which he permits himself speculation is on the fascinating subject of the structure of the atom. This he figures to himself as possessing a core of positive electricity surrounded by a distribution of negative electrons to render it neutral, which is almost the exact opposite of its constitution as imagined by Lord Kelvin and Sir Joseph Thomson.

Prof. Rutherford's book is written and produced with the care and pains which he has taught us to associate with his work; and almost the only slip we have noticed is where, in discussing "the modes of transformation of uranium, thorium, and actinium," he says: "Each element gives rise to a radio-active emanation." Although analogy would lead us to believe that uranium, like the other related substances (including radium), does give rise to an emanation, none has yet been discovered, so far as we know; and the fact presents, almost the only anomaly left for investigation in the behaviour of these substances. The hint that perhaps thorium produces two final products instead of one should stimulate further investigations. Prof. Rutherford is most fair in giving honour where honour is due, and we are pleased to see that he credits Dr. Gustave Le Bon with the discovery of the ionization produced by the cooling of heated quinine sulphate and with a part in the refuting of some of M. Becquerel's earlier conclusions on the nature of the uranium rays. He does not support, however, Dr. Le Bon's theory of the general radio-activity of matter, although he notes Mr. Norman Campbell's conclusion from some experiments of his own that "all metals showed a specific radio-activity and emitted characteristic radiations of the Alpha-ray type."

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Bell (Robert J. T.), AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON CO-ORDINATE GEOMETRY OF THREE DIMENSIONS, 10/ net.

Macmillan

Until recently the only books on the subject in English were the treatises by Frost and Smith, neither of which is particularly attractive. This is a well-written treatise, which we can recommend to all students. The first twelve chapters deal with systems of co-ordinates, &c., planes, and conicoids, while the remaining five are an introduction to differential geometry. Those who have worked through this book should be in a position to go on to Dr. Forsyth's treatise on 'Differential Geometry.'

Call (Leland E.) and Schafer (E. G.), A LABORATORY MANUAL OF AGRICULTURE FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 4/ net.

Macmillan

Agriculture is here treated as a vocation rather than as a textbook subject. The manual, which has a particularly wide scope, is divided into a series of monthly exercises. Each of these is again divided into four sections, the first setting out the object, the second embodying the explanation, the third stating the equipment required, and the last supplying directions. This concise treatment, while it certainly makes for clarity, by no means detracts from the interest attached to the lessons taught. Blank pages are left for the student's notes at the end of each article. There are some useful illustrations; and the lack of an index is not so noticeable in a book arranged in this manner as it would be otherwise.

Hobson (E. W.), MATHEMATICS, from the Points of View of the Mathematician and of the Physicist, 1/

Cambridge University Press

An address delivered to the Mathematical and Physical Society of University College, London.

Phillips (Alexander Hamilton), MINERALOGY, an Introduction to the Theoretical and Practical Study of Minerals, 16/ net.

Macmillan

Mineralogy is by no means an easy subject to present to the elementary student, and with the advance of the physical and chemical sciences their application to mineralogy makes more and more demand on his attention. Prof. Phillips of Princeton University, after much experience in teaching, has produced an admirable textbook, in which he sets the subject before the student with great clearness and in its latest development. It is a work that in some of its features reminds us of Sir Henry Miers's standard book on mineralogy.

Crystallography naturally forms the subject of the opening chapters, and here the student is introduced at a very early stage to the point-system, or molecular network of the crystal. The thirty-two types of crystals, deduced from their symmetrical relations, receive systematic treatment, although some of the types are not represented among minerals. With regard to the crystal-systems the author is content with six, seeing no necessity to recognize the rhombohedral or trigonal system as a seventh. Beginners in mineralogy not well grounded in physics often find more or less difficulty with the optical properties of minerals, but the subject is discussed by Prof. Phillips with such lucidity, and illustrated with such excellent diagrams, that it ought to be

Radio-active Substances and their Radiations.
By E. Rutherford. (Cambridge University Press.)

readily comprehended. Here we naturally find reference to the optical indicatrix of Dr. Fletcher.

In the descriptive part of the work about 250 species are considered, including all the minerals that really claim the attention of the ordinary student. Many species described in elaborate treatises are never seen outside a public museum, and perhaps not even there. Wherever possible, something is said by the author about the genesis and synthesis of the species, and in the case of useful minerals about their applications. Many of these notes are very welcome: we are reminded, for instance, of the use of sulphur in the wood-pulp industry; and, under 'Corundum,' of the formation of "reconstructed rubies," though we fail to find reference to the latest type of synthetic ruby. Blowpipe analysis, a subject of which the writer has special knowledge, is treated with rather unusual fullness, and there are valuable tables for the determination of minerals by means of their physical as well as chemical characters. The geological student will be grateful for the tabular scheme, which will facilitate the identification of rock-forming minerals in thin sections under the microscope. No geologist who uses the microscope can afford to be ignorant nowadays of crystal optics, and an excellent introduction to the subject is given in this volume.

Prof. Phillips has profusely illustrated his book, mostly with photographs of mineral specimens, but in some cases these are so indistinct that no mineralogist, however expert, could identify them. Many minerals do not lend themselves to photography, and are far better represented by such faithful illustrations as the beautiful shaded figures with which Sir H. Miers has made us familiar.

Pycraft (W. P.), THE INFANCY OF ANIMALS, 6/ net. Hutchinson

Mr. Pycraft's book deals with the interpretation, in the light of evolution, of the different phases of infancy and immaturity in the animal kingdom. It is not specially a book for boys or the young amateur, but presupposes a certain acquaintance with the theory of evolution and biological science. An excellent chapter is devoted to what the author describes as "Milestones" of evolution. Alluding to the differences in colour between the young and the adult, he gives reasons for believing that, as a rule, the former may be regarded as a reminiscence of ancestral coloration.

In a book of this size selections only can be made from a vast array of subjects, but the characteristics and habits of the young of mammals, birds, reptiles, frogs, fishes, and even crabs and caterpillars, are passed in review and explained. The plates and numerous illustrations in the text are good, and the volume is worthy of the author's knowledge and reputation.

Society for Psychical Research, SPECIAL MEDICAL PART OF THE PROCEEDINGS, November, 3/ net. 20, Hanover Sq., W.

Contains some highly interesting studies of Multiple Personality and Hysteria by Dr. T. W. Mitchell. The difference before and after hypnosis in a patient's power to write is strikingly exhibited by a reproduction of letters composed on December 3rd and 4th, 1908. Dr. Mitchell mentions Prof. Freud's theory of psycho-analysis in cases of hysteria, which has led him to believe that "relief from the psychical pain caused by an unbearable idea is obtained by a conversion of the repressed feeling into physical manifestations." The aim of psycho-

analysis is to recover these repressed ideas and bring them back into consciousness, a process made difficult by the "repugnance of the ego." Prof. Freud himself contributes 'A Note on the Unconscious in Psycho-Analysis,' and Dr. Boris Sidis a paper on 'The Theory of the Subconscious.'

Star Calendar for 1913, WITH REVOLVING CHART, 1/ net. Simpkin & Marshall

Swedenborg (Emanuel), THE PRINCIPIA; OR, THE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF NATURAL THINGS, to which are added THE MINOR PRINCIPIA AND SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPIA, translated by James R. Rendell and Isaiah Tansley, with an Introduction by Isaiah Tansley, and a Foreword by Prof. Sir W. F. Barrett, 2 vols. 1, Bloomsbury Street, W.C.

The translation reads well and naturally, and the prefatory matter shows clearly that Swedenborg, though dependent on Leibnitz and Descartes, got far beyond both in some of his conceptions—e.g., he conceived of the existence of a vortex-atom, and infinitely minute centres of force such as are postulated in science to-day; and, while much of his transcript of researches on magnets in the Second Part of the 'Principia' is obsolete, his views on their molecular structure might, Sir W. F. Barrett remarks, have been those of a student of the twentieth century.

Tregarthen (J. C.), THE STORY OF A HARE, 6/ net. John Murray

In 'The Story of a Hare' Mr. Tregarthen has given us another of his vivid presentations of the internecine strife between the different species of our wild fauna in their struggle for existence. Those of our young folk who notice the habits and instincts of wild animals will learn to appreciate the nicety with which Nature adjusts the balance between success and failure or life and death. The struggles of our human existence are often depicted as miserable enough, but at least we are not in the deadly and constant peril from our neighbours that was the lot of the stout-hearted little hero of this story. We are glad to find in him one of Nature's select few who come successfully through their troubles.

Mr. Tregarthen knows Nature well, and does not make mistakes. His description of the sufferings which a severe winter inflicts upon the denizens of our woods and moors is only too true; and his account of the fight between a poaching lurcher and a fox, with the hare as an unwilling spectator, has a real sense of drama.

Woodward (Horace B.), THE GEOLOGY OF SOILS AND SUBSTRATA, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AGRICULTURE, ESTATES, AND SANITATION, 7/6 net.

This is the second volume that Mr. Woodward has contributed to "Arnold's Geological Series." Whilst his former work was limited to the geological aspect of water-supply, the present deals with a rather wide range of subjects in which geology is distinctly of economic importance. Standing on the platform of the practical man, which, if less elevated than that of the geological philosopher, is one on which most persons feel more at home, the author looks round at those points where geology touches on agriculture, sanitation, estate-management, and various kinds of engineering. Rocks necessarily form the main subject of all geological inquiry, and the author is much concerned with their mineral constitution and physical characters, though naturally enough he has but little to say about the problems of their origin, and still less about their fossils. His book is essentially one

on the geology of daily life. It tells us where we should live, so far at least as soil affects our welfare; how we should dispose of drainage and secure a supply of wholesome water; what land we should cultivate and how it may be improved; why one part of the country is fertile and another barren; and what economic products are yielded by the different geological formations.

On these and kindred topics Mr. Woodward writes freely, with his accustomed accuracy, commanding a wealth of knowledge acquired during a long official life on the Geological Survey, and widened by much study of authorities on applied geology here and elsewhere, especially in the United States. Geological nomenclature is elastic within reasonable limits, and the terms on the title-page are used with a rather extended meaning. Under "soils" are comprehended, not only ordinary surface soils, but also what are often called subsoils, while the term "substrata" here includes certain igneous and metamorphic rocks not necessarily stratified. The book is consequently more comprehensive than its title at first suggests. It is full of information on some of the most important applications of geology, and contains much that is not readily found elsewhere.

SIR GEORGE HOWARD DARWIN.

WE regret to record the death on Saturday last of Sir George Darwin, Plumian Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge. He had been in poor health for some years, and two months ago underwent an operation. At first he seemed to be making a good recovery, but afterwards suffered a relapse from which he never rallied.

George Howard Darwin was the second son of Charles Darwin, and was born on July 9th, 1845, having all the advantages which a family tradition of scientific knowledge and achievement can bestow.

His father, after much thought, placed him under Pritchard (afterwards Savilian Professor of Geometry), and it was from his teaching that he got his first glimpses of the subject he was to make his life's work.

He gained a Mathematical Scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, was second Wrangler and second Smith's Prizeman in 1868, and was elected a Fellow of the College in the same year. He chose a legal career, and was called to the Bar in 1874; but he was not suited temperamentally for it, and soon returned to Cambridge to renew his astronomical research.

He was elected Plumian Professor in 1883. His work may be roughly classed under two heads—the Theory of Orbits and the Theory of Tides. He devised no brilliant methods of research, but, possessed of the family gift for careful investigation and close observation, he reached by sheer hard work certain solutions of these most complicated problems.

Of a retiring disposition, he took no great part in the ordinary routine of academic life, only examining for the Mathematical Tripos on three occasions. As a teacher, however, he was well known and liked, for his keen critical faculty and his thoroughness made him eminently suitable for directing the steps of younger men.

Among his former pupils are the Astronomer Royal, Prof. Love, and Prof. Whitaker, while the impulse he gave to astronomical teaching has made the Cambridge training the best in the world.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Dec. 5.—Sir Hercules Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. C. J. Praetorius read a paper on 'Some Recently Discovered Wall-Paintings at Hardham Priory, Sussex.'

Hardham Priory was burnt down on May 16th, 1912, and the action of the fire destroying a coating of papered plaster, in an upper room at the southern end of the refectory, disclosed two early wall-paintings superimposed upon each other. The earlier painting dates from the beginning of the thirteenth century, and the later was painted about fifty years afterwards.

The earlier picture consists of a panel 5 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 4 in., on which is painted the Virgin crowned, seated on a cushioned throne, and holding the Infant Saviour on her left arm. The background is black, powdered with moons, stars, and groups of dots. The figure is seated under a trefoil arch, in the spandrels of which are two buildings, apparently churches. The painting is skilfully executed, and is undoubtedly the work of a good artist.

Of the later (upper) picture portions of three figures remain: the Virgin, crowned and seated; an angel standing, holding a candlestick; and in a conventional cloud, above the main figures, a poorly drawn angel. The standing angel is under a trefoil arch, in the spandrels of which are buildings of a more elaborate character than those in the earlier picture. In this later painting the figures were life-size or larger, but the drawing was weaker in character than in the earlier work. This later picture has now almost entirely disappeared.

Mr. M. S. Giuseppe read a paper on 'Some Fourteenth-Century Accounts of Ironworks at Tudeley, Kent.'

The materials for the paper were derived from certain accounts relating to the possessions of the De Clares at Southfrith Chace, now Somerhill Park, near Tonbridge, to which the ironworks were attached. The documents are among the Exchequer records at the Record Office, and, besides suggesting a source of material for the future historian of the early iron industry of the Weald, they illustrate very vividly the social and economic effects in a country village of the Black Death in 1349, and its successor the Second Pestilence of 1360-61. Passages were cited from the accounts, showing the great differences in prices, both of labour and goods, brought about by the depopulation that ensued from these visitations. The history of the ironworks was traced from the year 1330 to 1375. The owner for the greater part of this period was Elizabeth de Burgh, the Lady of Clare. The works were alternately worked by the estate and let out to farm, and the terms of a lease made in 1354 were read. Some attempt was made to explain the process in use as it could be inferred from the accounts. With the exception of iron "graynes" the sole product of the works was the bloom, which was sold usually for 1s. 8d. before 1349, and averaged about double that price in 1354, when an attempt was made by statute to keep down the price of iron. There was no indication of casting being known, and the forge was probably of the primitive Catalan description.

PHILOLOGICAL.—Dec. 6.—Mr. H. A. Nesbitt in the chair.—Dr. R. W. Chambers read a paper on the Old English 'Lay of Finnesburh.' The single leaf containing this fragment was found two centuries ago in the library of Lambeth Palace, and subsequently lost, so that the text depended upon the transcript of Hicke, whose inaccuracies had, no doubt, materially increased the difficulties. The main heads of the story were further enumerated in an episode in 'Beowulf,' but it was exceedingly difficult to harmonize these with the details given in the fragmentary 'Lay.' Dr. Chambers went on to examine the theories of Möller, who interprets the story as narrating an attack made upon the Frisians by the Hocingas, a Danish or at least half-Danish clan, and of Bugge, whose reconstruction of the story would make the Frisians the assailants and the Danes the party attacked. It was shown that both these theories involved very serious difficulties. Möller's view was open to at least half a dozen objections, and was now generally discredited. Bugge's view, though followed in its main details by most recent scholars, involved this serious difficulty, that it compelled us to assume that the survivors of the Danes had ultimately entered the service of the Frisian king, despite the fact that he had slain

their lord by treachery—conduct contrary to all the ties of Germanic honour, and not to be reconciled with the praise given in the Fragment to the bearing of the Danish thanes.

The responsibility for the attack is placed, in 'Beowulf,' upon a people called the Eotenas, whom critics have identified either with the Frisians or the Danes, according to the view which they have taken as to the beginning of the fight. It was suggested that the Eotenas were in reality a third tribe. Archaeological and historic evidence pointed to the Frisians being a great nation, whilst the other tribes mentioned were small and unimportant. The fighting probably took place at a "meeting of chieftains" called by Finn, king of the Frisians—a meeting similar to those of which we read in the Norse Sagas. An attack was made upon the Hocingas by Garulf, prince of the Eotenas; Finn, king of the Frisians, did not begin the conflict, though he certainly had to interfere in order to end it. This would explain allusions in the poem not explicable on the other hypotheses, and it rendered less unintelligible the action of the Danish survivors in making peace with Finn, although he had slain their lord. If the story were interpreted in this way it would become possible to sympathize with the heroes on both sides, and the tale would take its place with the other great Germanic stories, such as 'Ingeld' and 'Thursind,' where the tragic interest lay, not merely in the actual tale of fighting, but in the struggle in the minds of the heroes, who have to harmonize the duty of revenge with other conflicting claims.

Mr. H. Harrison added a short paper on the etymology of some words whose origin has been considered obscure:—

1. *Pig*.—It is remarkable that the derivation of so common and widespread a word as "pig" should present elements of doubt. It does not occur in Anglo-Saxon, and as most of our three-letter words ending in *g* are Scandinavian, it is natural to look to that linguistic branch for its origin. A pig was originally a young sow (this is proved by the corresponding Dutch *big*, *f.*, a young female pig); and as in Low German *bigge* denoted a little child as well as a pig, it is pretty clear that the etymon sought for is the Dano-Norwegian *pige*, a girl, young female, which is found in numerous compounds, e.g., *pige-barn*, a girl, female child; *pige-navn*, feminine name, maiden-name; *pige-skole*, a girls' school; and *pig* is evidently a shortening of an original compound term *pige-svin*, a young female swine, as *hog* is a curtailment of an original Norse *hogg-svin*, a cut swine (pointed out by Mr. Harrison in *Notes and Queries*, 1902); cp. the Anglo-Saxon compound *esfor-svin*, a male swine. *Pig* became a generic term for a swine because generally the young sows, more valuable than the males, were spared the butcher's knife.

2. *Penguin*.—The origin of this word has been much disputed. An etymology much favoured in this country and America is the Welsh *pen*=head, *gwyn*=white. This is plausible, but wholly untenable; for first, according to Welsh phonology, the *g* of *gwyn* would be dropped in combination, and Welsh has, in fact, the word *penwyn*=white-headed, applied to the bald buzzard; and, secondly, the penguin has a black head. The corresponding Breton *pen, guen*, may also safely be rejected; there is no record of a spelling *penguen*. There is, however, considerable evidence that the bird was named from its plumpness. Littre notes that Clusius, one of the first writers to use the word *penguin*, said that "a pinguetudine quæ erant præditæ, pinguins appellatur." The 'New Eng. Dict.' quotes Ray (1678): "The birds of this kind... the Hollanders from their fatness, called penguins." Bârcia (1882) says that *penguin*, the Spanish (and Italian) form of the name, is from Spanish *pingüe*, fat. But what appears to clinch the "fat" derivation is that the Continental Teutonic languages call the penguin the "fat goose"—German *Fettgans*, Dutch *veigans*, Dano-Norwegian *fetdgas*; and even the Bohemian equivalent *tucnice* is from a base *tuk*, fat. The Hungarian *penguin* is borrowed from French, as also, according to De Figueiredo (1899), is the Portuguese *penguin*. *Penguin*, then, is certainly Romanic, from Lat. *pinguis*, fat; and probably French, with the dim. suffix *-in* (as we should say "fatty," with dim. suffix *-y*). *Pingue*, fat, is in Godefroy's Dictionary; and *Pinguet* is a French surname, as well as *Pinguet*. Isaac Taylor says that the Penguin Islands, off Newfoundland, were so called as early as 1536. They were probably named (in French) by Jacques Cartier, who was sailing in the vicinity in 1534.

The etymologies of some less-known words and names were also dealt with.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHEOLOGY.—Dec. 11.—Dr. Pinches read a paper on 'The Sumerians of Lagas.'

According to the indications of those who have traversed that somewhat inhospitable region of the Persian Gulf, notably the late Ernest de Sarzec, it is a tract of extremes of heat in summer, and cold in winter. The country, moreover, is inundated during the rainy season, and consequently very difficult of access at that time. Whether the climate has changed since the ancient Sumerian records were written or not is uncertain. It is, of course, not improbable that the region of the Persian Gulf was anciently better cultivated than it is now.

Taking the names of the months as a basis, the author tried to depict from them something of the life of the people throughout the year; but he pointed out that the months will only be a really sure guide when an increased knowledge of the language enables us to understand their designations. Like the Sumerians of the other states and the Semitic Babylonians who followed them, the people of Lagas were very religious, and the monotony of their life would appear to have been diversified by a round of festivals. Thus the first month of the year seems to have been called "the grain-feast of the goddess Nina"; the second was apparently that in which the oxen progressed towards maturity; the third was for a long period the festival of the god Ne-guna (?); the fourth was a festival to Nin-azu, and seems to have been a feast of a mournful kind, perhaps connected with the descent of Tammuz into the Underworld. Festivals of Nin-Girsu, the patron god of Lagas; Nina, the goddess of the Babylonian Nina or Nineveh, again; Bau, the creatress, later identified with Zêr-pant, and others, followed afterwards.

The historical section dealt with the rule of the early viceroy Uru-ka-gina, who abolished the officials and members of the priesthood who oppressed the poor, and defeated the invading armies of the people of Kis, under their king Lugal-zag-gi-si. "As for Lugal-zag-gi-si, viceroy of Kis, may his goddess Nisaba cause his shoulder to bear the blasphemy!" Much honour is due to MM. Fr. Thureau-Dangin and H. Genouillac for making these inscriptions public.

The names of the months of the fifth series, as far as known (there are seven series in all in the great Ninevite list), with commentary, were promised in a future part of the *Proceedings* of the Society.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon.** Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.—'The Palaeozoic Flora, Dr. T. J. J. John.
— Royal Academy, 4.—'The Chemistry of Building Materials—Stone, Mortar, Cement, Concrete, Stone Preservation, Prof. A. P. Laurie.
— Institute of Actuaries, 6.—'Some Observations on Currency and Credit and their Influence on Trade and Exchange, Mr. W. T. May.
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'The Value and Marketing of English Timber, Mr. M. C. Duchesne.
— Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.—'French Medieval Castles, Mr. Banister Fletcher.
— Aristotelian, 8.—'New Logic and Old, Miss E. E. Constance Jones.
— Institute of British Architects, 8.—'The Walls of Visby, Gotland, Mr. Horace Porter.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Methods of Economizing Heat, Lecture III, Mr. C. R. Darling. (Continued Lecture.)
— Geographical, 8.30.—'From the Victoria Nyanza to the Kial Highlands, Dr. Felix Oswald.
- Tues.** British Museum, 4.30.—'The Achievements of Greek Art: the Life Principle, Mr. Kaines Smith.
— Statistical, 5.—'Prof. F. Y. Edgeworth's Presidential Address, 'On the Use of the Mathematical Theory of Probabilities in Statistics relating to Society.'
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Discussion on 'The Generation and Distribution of Producer-Gas in South Staffordshire.'
- Wed.** Meteorological, 7.30.—'Probable Utility of Salinity Observations in the Irish Sea for Long-Date Weather-Forecasting, Prof. H. Bassett, Jun.; 'Air Currents at a Height of Fifty Miles, Mr. J. E. Clark; 'New Form of Standard Barometer, Mr. C. Anthony.
— Folk-lore, 8.—'The Folk-lore of the Middle Island-Japura (Putumayo) Watersheds, Capt. Whiffen.
— Geological, 8.—'On the Discovery of a Human Skull and Mandible in a Flint-bearing Gravel at Pildown, Fletching (Sussex), Messrs. C. Dawson and A. Smith Woodward.
— Microscopical, 8.—'Insect Intelligence, Mr. F. Knock.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Pictorial Possibilities of Work, Mr. Joseph Pennell.
- Thurs.** Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.—'Life in Early Mesozoic Times, Dr. T. J. J. John.
— University of London, 3.30.—'Review of Forgoing Lectures on Medieval Decorative Art, Mr. Kaines Smith.
— British Museum, 4.30.—'Greek Town Plans and Theatres, Mr. Banister Fletcher.
— Royal Numismatic, 6.30.—'The Place of Coins in Early Indian History, Mr. R. B. Whitehead.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'The Work of the International Electrotechnical Commission, Dr. S. F. Thompson.
— Chemical, 8.30.—'Dibenzyl and Diphenyl Silicols and Silicenes, Mr. G. Martin; 'An Attempt to harmonize the Relation between Temperature and Rotation for Light of all Refrangibilities of certain Active Substances, both in the Homogeneous State and in Solution, Mr. T. S. Patterson; 'The Photography of Absorption Spectra, Mr. T. R. Merton; and other Papers.
- Fri.** Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—'Further Discussion on 'Refrigerating Machines.'
— Viking Club, 8.30.—'The Vikings and the Wends, Mr. F. P. Marchant.
- Sat.** Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.—'Mesozoic Life, Lecture I, Dr. T. J. J. John.

FINE ARTS

TWO VICTORIAN ARTISTS.

So great an interest is attached to the seasoned opinions of a distinguished artist on the theory and practice of his art, that it is no reflection on the skill and discretion of Mrs. Watts as a biographer to say that of her three volumes the most important is the last, containing her husband's collected writings. No painter of the nineteenth century was more firmly convinced of the seriousness and high purpose of the artist's mission than Watts, and in his rare contributions to periodical literature, as in those pictures which he happily termed "ethical reflections," he never tired of emphasizing his belief in the moral and educational value of painting.

In a series of "Thoughts on Art," originally given to students by word of mouth, and now published for the first time, Watts is ever laying stress on the artist's need of a high aim:—

"The use of art [he writes] is not to produce pretty things, but to open the eyes to surroundings. The function and value of literature is to record and to give the thoughts of others; the value and function of art to translate the thoughts of the Creator. Science shows us the wonders of creation; art, the beautiful completeness of the work. . . . Science discovers the laws of being, art unfolds the laws of beauty."

In another passage Watts explains with more detail how, in his opinion, art may "open the eyes to surroundings," and sketches his theory of the new religion which painters should expound:—

"The material language of art cannot teach with Plato, or preach with Bossuet, but with the aid of beauty and nobility in form and colour, art may not be without power to stir in the mind the sense of the essential human qualities, the great distinctively human attributes not bestowed upon the lower orders of creation. . . . We cannot again hope to produce such art as under favourable conditions developed the patriotic art of the Parthenon, or the theological art of the Sistine Chapel. The range of modern thought requires a different range of suggestions. The new religion of art should be suggestive of the aspirations and responsibilities of the human being, and the more universal recognition of the dignity of duty, the obligation to aid in bringing about general happiness."

While occupied probably more than any other painter of his time with the importance of subject in painting, Watts was careful to insist on perfection of workmanship as a first essential in art. He protested, not, indeed, without reason, against mere virtuosity. He deplored that the idea and estimation of art was "too commonly associated with the skill displayed in the technical qualities. These

certainly are not to be undervalued," he conceded;

"but though these are extremely important as the means of making the poetical and intellectual aims understood, the art mainly to be esteemed for these qualities can never take its place by the side of the great productions of those artists who worked under the influence of nobler objects. . . . The greatest art, whether plastic or graphic, will be devoted to the expression of those ideas and emotions that excite enthusiasm and inspire devotion."

The demand of Watts, therefore, was that technical skill should be used for a noble aim; and this skill he was far from considering a matter of secondary importance. He probably felt, as many other painters and critics have done, that it is a difficult point in any painting to say where subject ends and treatment begins, but there is a significant passage in an article he contributed to *The Nineteenth Century*, in which Watts appears to admit that after all it is the treatment that ultimately makes the great picture.

"Heroic art [he writes] must be noble in its treatment of the means at its disposition, line, colour, and texture, and must have a correspondingly noble subject, though subject has perhaps less to do with it than character of utterance."

It is interesting to note that Watts, while admitting the appearance of elaboration to be a blemish in a work, held that "the appearance of carelessness" was a greater fault:—

"Neither Pheidias nor Titian ever call upon one to perceive with how little trouble they have worked any more than nature does. . . . There is a want of veneration in affecting carelessness that is not characteristic of any real greatness, either in poetry or art, or anything else."

Of Egyptian art Watts speaks highly as coming from a people who were "eminently serious," and he makes the interesting suggestion that its imposed conventionality was "intended to restrain art from becoming the servant of luxury which it has become in modern times." Of the art of his contemporaries he says little or nothing, but Reynolds and Gainsborough are criticized with some severity:

"Reynolds knew little about the human structure, Gainsborough nothing at all; Reynolds was not remarkable for good drawing, Gainsborough was remarkable for bad; nor did the latter ever approach Reynolds in dignity, colour, or force of character, as in the portraits of John Hunter and General Heathfield, for example. It may be conceded that more refinement, and perhaps individuality, is to be found in Gainsborough, but his manner (and both were mannerists) was scratchy and thin, while that of Reynolds was manly and rich. Neither Reynolds nor Gainsborough was capable of anything ideal; but the work of Reynolds indicates thought and reading, and I do not know of anything by Gainsborough conveying a like suggestion."

It is true Watts qualifies these strictures by admitting that he speaks of Gainsborough with "very imperfect knowledge," accident having prevented him from seeing his collected pictures, and he professes that he has for Reynolds, "within

his limitations," the most profound admiration; but with eighteenth-century art Watts had little real sympathy; he found his ideals in the form of Phidias and the colour of Titian.

In the two volumes dealing with the annals of the artist's life Mrs. Watts offers a reverent, but intimate portrait of her husband, a man of reserve, but deep affections, domestic in the quiet of his home life, and devoting his time and his best energies to an art he practised for the good of humanity. There are some details of his earlier private life about which Mrs. Watts does not satisfy curiosity, but many will agree that she has told enough of all that concerns the public, and that a biographer is under no obligation to appease inquisitiveness. Her volumes will be a standard work of reference for future writers upon this great artist, while the collected writings of Watts himself may, we hope, subsequently appear separately in a cheaper edition for the use of students.

In common with many other minor artists of the Mid-Victorian era, Frederic Shields during his lifetime caught some reflected glory from his association with leading figures in the Pre-Raphaelite movement. He was a capable draughtsman and designer, and his drawings for books and cartoons for stained-glass windows possess greater interest at the present day than his more ambitious paintings. Imbued with a religious fervour equal to that of Holman Hunt, Shields could not vie with that artist in his technical equipment, and his somewhat flaccid sense of form and dry colour do not appeal strongly to a generation demanding a high standard of execution rather than a conception of lofty sentiment.

The interest, in fact, of this volume lies more in the letters Shields received from his distinguished friends—Madox Brown, Rossetti, and G. F. Watts in particular—than in the life of the artist himself. He had, however, one romance—his marriage at the age of 40 with a girl model of 16. No doubt, as Miss Mills tells us, this marriage was "actuated by the highest motives," but in the sequel our sympathy goes out to the child-wife rather than to her dour, puritanical husband.

"A life of rigorous self-denial, intense religious devotion, seclusion from worldly frivolities of every kind, and a necessarily rigid economy in expenditure, could hardly have been ideal for a high-spirited, beautiful, but entirely uneducated child—for she was little more than a child in years or experience—and the mistake was dearly paid for by both the sufferers."

It is impossible to acquit the husband of the charge of neglecting his wife. On the day of his marriage he left her after the ceremony, and, as his diary strangely records, went "off to Blackpool alone with Mac. Did me wonderful good. Thank God." The unconscious egoism of the entry causes us to ponder what effect this conduct had on the wife. Shields's next move was to send his bride to a boarding-school in Brighton while he

George Frederic Watts: the Annals of an Artist's Life. By M. S. Watts. 3 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

Life and Letters of Frederic Shields. Edited by Ernestine Mills. (Longmans & Co.)

went on a tour in Italy with a man friend. His letters from Italy to his wife are not wanting in affection, but are overfull of paternal advice: she is constantly told to submit herself to her governesses, to read the Bible regularly, and gently reproved for the inaccuracy of her spelling. Her desire for dancing lessons is sternly discouraged, and she is asked to give up her own will because "there is no peace for any of us until we do. Not till we crucify ourselves can we have any real life." Returning from Italy, Shields went to London, where he interested himself in the photographic reproduction of pictures by Rossetti, and it was this artist who at last reminded him of his conjugal duties in the following characteristic letter:—

MY DEAR SHIELDS,—It really and truly seems too bad that a living and breathing woman should suffer for the sake of a mere picture of one! Do you not perceive that an indignation meeting of Mrs. Shields with herself is about to pass an awful female vote against me, the English Autotype Company, and your cherished self, so far and so degrading?

To Brighton, my boy, is my advice. Let the company take care of itself till you come back, and then they can get the drawing and set about it. I find it is not likely to be quite ready before Monday. Let this determine you to go where you are most wanted. Don't suppose for a moment that I am ungrateful for such kind and truly brotherly care for my interests in this matter; but the very drawing itself seems to look from its window and reproach delay. —With love to Brown, yours affect.,

D. GABRIEL ROSSETTI.

Nobody will be surprised that a marriage thus begun was unsatisfactory to both parties.

"The great disparity in age, education, and tastes eventually, though not for some years, caused what might have been expected to be the sad, but inevitable end of such a marriage."

No details of the "inevitable end" are given, and, though their suppression may betoken the biographer's discretion, their absence leaves unfinished the one really strong human interest in the life of Frederic Shields.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Banks (Edgar James), BISMAYA; OR, THE LOST CITY OF ADAB, A Story of Adventure, of Exploration, and of Excavation among the Ruins of the Oldest of the Buried Cities of Babylonia, 21/ net. Putnam

In 1903 Dr. Banks, formerly American Consul in Bagdad, and sometime pupil of Prof. Delitzsch, received the *iradé* of the late Sultan Abdul Hamid authorizing him to make excavations at Bismaya, a virgin site near Abu Hatab and Fara, where the Germans have been excavating, as he tells us, without much success. The *iradé*, which had cost him three years in Constantinople, seemed in order; funds for the expedition (from Mr. Rockefeller's gift of a hundred thousand dollars to the University of Chicago) were ample; and he left Constantinople with high hopes. Fifteen

months later he was back in Bagdad, and had handed over the charge of the excavations to a successor, who was brought to death's door by poison administered, as Dr. Banks suggests, by the emissaries of some one in power, with a view to putting a stop to further exploration. The motive seems slender; but, if the object were as stated, it was certainly attained.

Dr. Banks's labours were, however, by no means barren. In the few months of winter during which he could work unhindered he unearthed evidence that Bismaya is the site of the Sumerian city Udu-num-ki, which, he thinks, is to be pronounced Adab. The evidence he gives as to this seems satisfactory, and he found there a statue in marble, or "white stone," about 5 ft. high. It represents a king with hands clasped, like the statues of Gudea of Lagash, dressed in a flounced skirt, and with typically Sumerian features. The inscription in Sumerian on his shoulder proclaims him, according to Dr. Banks, to be Da-udu, King of Adab; and although M. Thureau-Dangin gives a different reading of the personal name, it seems probable that Dr. Banks's version is right. Its likeness to the statues of Ur-Nina found at Telloh, and lately dated by Mr. King at 3000 B.C., shows, Dr. Banks contends, that it is of at least as early a period, and he therefore claims it as the oldest statue in the world, and the city of Adab, where it was found, as the earliest of the buried cities of Mesopotamia. That both statue and city are extremely old there can be no doubt.

We wish we had space to describe Dr. Banks's other finds, as well as the shrewd hints that he often gives with respect to forgeries, the management of natives, and the conduct of archaeological expeditions in general. We may quote, however, his remark that all the vases, pottery, and tablets that are found on such sites are seldom anything but the fragments which their users or plunderers have thrown aside as worthless. For the rest we must refer the reader to the book itself, which forms one of the most interesting records of adventure in the East that we have read for some time. Though full of incidents and hair-breadth escapes, it is modestly written, and in every way a credit to American scholarship.

Belcher (John), LES PRINCIPES DE L'ARCHITECTURE, traduit par François Monod, 4fr. Paris, Laurens

This is a French edition of 'Essentials in Architecture,' by Mr. John Belcher, R.A., translated by M. François Monod. At a time when a somewhat exaggerated importance is being attached to Parisian methods of architectural training, it is well to be reminded that our system of education and methods of work have advocates on the other side of the Channel. Mr. Belcher's book was noticed in *The Athenæum* of September 7th, 1907, p. 277.

Bradbury (Frederick), HISTORY OF OLD SHEFFIELD PLATE, being an Account of the Origin, Growth, and Decay of the Industry, and of the Antique Silver and White or Britannia Metal Trade, with Chronological Lists of Makers' Marks and Numerous Illustrations of Specimens, 42/ net. Macmillan

Amateurs of Old Sheffield plate are exceptionally fortunate in having provided for their use, not only handbooks from the collector's point of view, and textbooks from the dealer's, but also now, in this valuable and imposing volume, a treatise from the maker's point of view. Old Sheffield plate

is not now made, or ever likely to be produced again for sale, but the tradition of its manufacture is preserved in some firms like that of which the author is a member, many of its processes are still in use, and the history of the art can thus be illustrated from original information in the hands of persons competent to explain its bearing.

Mr. Bradbury gives us in succession a critical story of the invention; a history of the trade with its improvements and practices; an account of such of its methods as survive; illustrations of tools, workshops, methods, and materials; and a history of the innovations, such as German silver and electroplating, which destroyed the trade. Having laid this solid foundation, and examined the claims of other countries as manufacturers of Old Sheffield, he proceeds to offer some very valuable advice to collectors, of which, perhaps, the most widely useful to beginners is this: "Pay a fair market price on a guarantee of genuineness." He supplies approximate dates of various articles, and describes the influence of designers like Lamerie, Adam, and Adams, but will have nothing to do with the classifications of style in sale-rooms. What he does give us is a sufficiency of extracts and illustrations from makers' pattern-books and catalogues arranged in chronological order, with a large number of approximate dates. The list of Sheffield Platers and their marks usefully supplements the Official Register published by Mr. Watson, the Assay Master. A section dealing with other Sheffield manufacturers' marks on cutlery, plate, &c., and two complete Indexes conclude the book, which is lavishly illustrated.

Mr. Bradbury speaks the last word on the subject. No one else is ever likely to get together such a mass of practical information as to what was really done in Sheffield workshops or sold by Sheffield manufacturers. The section on Sheffield Plate in America, in Ireland, and in France is especially full of new and valuable facts. The criticism of the early history of the discovery is equally valuable, and much of it could only have occurred to a practical man. We note that the discoverer's name was spelt by himself Boulsover, and this form should be adopted in future. Boulsover's services to Sheffield did not end with his discovery of the new method of plating, and, like many other inventive geniuses, his energies did not save him from ruin. It is pleasant to see a fitting tribute to his memory.

Fitzwilliam Museum, McCLEAN BEQUEST: A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE McCLEAN COLLECTION OF MANUSCRIPTS IN THE MUSEUM, by Montague Rhodes James, 25/ net; and CATALOGUE OF THE MEDIEVAL IVORIES, ENAMELS, JEWELLERY, GEMS, AND MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS BEQUEATHED TO THE MUSEUM BY FRANK McCLEAN, by O. M. Dalton, 7/6 net.

Cambridge University Press

The Fitzwilliam Museum and the Director under whom it has taken a new lease of life are to be congratulated on the bequest which is here finely catalogued and illustrated. Mr. McClean, who died in 1904, left to the Museum 230 early printed books, 203 manuscripts (from the eighth century onwards), and a collection of ivories and jewels. To these his son has since added his collection of Greek coins. The Catalogue of the MSS. shows the importance of this section of his bequest. It has almost doubled the resources of the Museum, and strengthened it especially in work of the earlier centuries, from the ninth onwards,

and in early German and Spanish book-decoration. One can hardly hope to add anything to a Catalogue by Dr. James, but it seems probable that No. 153 is a copy of Bodl. Tanner 116. The Catalogue is illustrated by 108 excellent plates, rather inconveniently grouped at the end of the book.

Mr. Dalton, who has catalogued the ivories, &c., 143 in number, has provided a valuable Introduction, in which he summarizes present knowledge, and provides references to the best literature on each variety of object described, with the exception of the Egyptian, Assyrian, and Babylonian specimens. He emphasizes the growing difficulty of forming such a collection, owing to their small number, the improbability of any new finds being made, and the competition of rich collectors. The ivories, though not numerous, and not all entirely above suspicion, are of surpassing interest and value; the enamels are more varied in quality. The twenty-seven illustrations are designed to illustrate the Introduction, as well as to give some idea of the richness of the collection, and serve both ends admirably.

Howe (William Norton), ANIMAL LIFE IN ITALIAN PAINTING, 12/6 net. Allen

Among the works of the Italian masters Mr. Howe finds ample evidence to question Mr. Berenson's dictum that "animals were rarely petted, and therefore rarely observed, in the Renaissance." Mr. Berenson supports his statement by speaking of Vasari's contempt for Sodoma's devotion to pet birds and horses; but, as Mr. Howe justly observes, "it is not safe to assume without further investigation that this contempt is an expression of the mind of the Renaissance. It seems more reasonable to take the fact of his having so often to mention and condemn the enthusiasm of a painter for animals as an indication that such enthusiasm existed, even sometimes to an exaggerated degree."

In reviewing the different ways in which animals were treated by the painters of the great schools of Italy, Mr. Howe makes no claim to write for the specialist in art or zoology. His hope is merely that his work may "be useful to lovers of nature in opening an avenue to the painter's mind, as well as to lovers of art in helping towards that truer observation of nature which is a result and justification, if not an aim, of painting." The book is well illustrated with good reproductions of carefully chosen works, and an interesting Appendix supplies a list of animals, birds, insects, &c., represented in Italian art, with the names of the artists by whom they were painted.

Maryon (Herbert), METALWORK AND ENAMELLING, A Practical Treatise on Gold and Silversmiths' Work and their Allied Crafts, 7/6 net. Chapman & Hall

Mr. Maryon's treatise fully justifies its description as "practical." It is evidently written less for expert workers than for the amateur, and it contains in consequence much fuller information and many more hints on method than ordinary textbooks. It is so arranged that soldering, filigree, stone-setting, enamelling, and other parts of the craft are treated in separate sections. The chapters on soldering are especially valuable, and there a number of tables of gauges, &c., which will be found useful. Mr. Maryon's hints on enamelling show a full comprehension of the beginner's difficulties and the way to overcome them. The work is illustrated by 333 line drawings of tools and methods, and some photographs of fine pieces of jewellers' work, ancient and modern, with few exceptions preserved in the British or South Kensington Museums. The critical notes on design are excellent.

Moreau-Vauthier (Ch.), LA PEINTURE: LES DIVERS PROCÉDÉS, LES MALADIES DES COULEURS, LES FAUX TABLEAUX, Préface de M. Étienne Dinet, 15fr.

Hachette

A translation of this work was reviewed in these columns a fortnight ago. It is based on the usual authorities, such as Mérimée and Vibert, and aims at making the technique of painting generally interesting. This is in part attempted by devoting considerable space to other things altogether. In brief, it is not so good a book as is needed by painters, but it will satisfy the general demand.

Nouvelles Archives des Missions scientifiques et littéraires, NOUVELLE SÉRIE, Fascicule III. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale

This fascicule contains the preliminary report of M. Ebersolt on some researches at Constantinople (1910) as to the topography and sculptured ornament of the city, its old churches, and some collections in the Imperial Museum, notably that of the seals. Full accounts are given of St. Irene, the triple church of Pantocrator, the double church of the Panachrante, and several smaller churches. M. Louis Bréhier, in the course of a study on the history of Byzantine sculpture, suggests a division of relief carvings into seven classes, ranging between half relief and simple engraving upon stone. His paper is fully illustrated, and we note that all the fine things come from Venice. It deserves the careful perusal of those interested in the origins of mediæval sculpture.

Phythian (J. Ernest), JOZEF ISRAËLS, 12/6 net. Allen

Mr. Phythian's rather rambling essay is difficult to criticize, containing as it does, from consideration for the general reader, a little of everything. The note of defence which recurs from time to time is, perhaps, an indication that a reaction has set in against the exaggerated estimate of Israëls at one time current. The criticisms to which his work is open are not met, but within the limits of a popular work they hardly could be, as they are based on technical grounds, discussion of which would need much preliminary exposition.

At the same time, when artistic matters are not adequately treated, a painter's life is apt to make a commonplace record. The vogue of such books as this dates from the time when the artist *qua* artist was regarded as a person of romantic interest. We incline to think that this opinion no longer obtains among the class of reader for whom Mr. Phythian writes.

Procès-Verbaux de la Commission temporaire des Arts, publiés et annotés par Louis Tuetey: Vol. I. 1^{er} SEPTEMBRE, 1793—30 FRIMAIRE, AN III. "Collection de Documents inédits sur l'Histoire de France." Paris, Leroux

Early in the French Revolution a Commission des Monuments was appointed to make an inventory of the "objets d'arts et de sciences" in the religious houses, royal palaces, and the houses of *émigrés*, and to store them in depots. When the Academies were suppressed in August, 1793, a new Commission of four was named to take the necessary measures for the safety of their property, which was soon enlarged, as the Temporary Commission of Arts, to thirty-six members, the Commission of Monuments being abolished. For two years this Commission had charge of all the national treasures, books, pictures, sculpture, scientific instruments, &c., confiscated or sequestered, and it rendered great services in checking the wanton destruction of

mediæval art which was going on at the time. The records of the Commission are an invaluable guide to the history of many important works of art and libraries, and their publication, with the very full notes here supplied, is of great service to the student. The present volume takes us as far as December, 1794.

THE CAMDEN TOWN GROUP.

THE third exhibition of the Camden Town Group, now on view at the Carfax Gallery, is, on the whole, the best shown as yet. When we compare it with the work exhibited at the New English Art Club by artists about contemporary with these, and of similar educational antecedents, we are conscious of a certain difference of atmosphere difficult to define. It is hardly to be claimed that a common fund of artistic principles unites the former body, for there are within it diversities of opinion as strong as any that exist between the Camden Town Group as a whole and the New English Art Club from which it is an offshoot. The bond is, perhaps, rather social, consisting in the common possession, for instance, of a taste for low-class surroundings—for unpretentious subjects, which in no circumstances could yield an imposing exhibition picture. As indicating a disposition to be content with a humble lot—indeed, actively to seek it—the title of the Group is not without a rough appropriateness.

With the majority of the exhibitors the readiness not only to accept homely subjects, but also to treat them in a homely fashion, is doubtless allied to a distrust of, if not a scorn for, invention and imagination. Mr. Wyndham Lewis is at least an exception to this rule, and his important contribution *Danse* (25) is the more valuable as combating what might become a merely negative characteristic of the exhibition. While not quite so good as the group of small drawings shown among the Post-Impressionists at the Grafton, it is by far the best large painting that he has done. The design has the momentary, precarious balance of a kaleidoscope pattern, and we feel that the raising or depression of the poised toe of one of the figures would induce an immediate shifting of all the other angles of the structure. Much, no doubt, has been sacrificed to the violence of the play of these angles—greater elasticity of movement, for example, might easily have been secured without departing from the chosen convention, had the artist consented to the notation of the slight tilt of a pelvis, the slight bending of a supporting limb, whereby the weight of a figure poised on one leg is distributed and the balance maintained. The imaginative interest of the dance is somewhat lessened by the formal starriness of the figure from a centre, which makes of it a rather obviously mechanical marionette.

The doyen of the Group, Mr. Walter Sickert, is represented by an admirable painting entitled (we fear naughtily, to irritate the reputable visitor) *Summer in Naples*, in which the play of angle which is Mr. Lewis's subject-matter is achieved with almost as much unity and greater delicacy. As admirers of Mr. Sickert's work will expect, it is complicated with other qualities—the characterization of types, the spirit of time and place: Camden Town, to wit; and this less generalized statement, while not so immediately striking, and calling for an audience which cares about these quaint particularities, has a greater wealth of interest.

Mr. Sickert's is, on the whole, the best picture in the show. Mr. Gilman's forcible

brush smites its way through a complex colour-scheme in his *Portrait* (18), but his planes are handled so as to suggest a façade in relief rather than a figure in the round. Mr. Spencer Gore's painting is in a transitional stage: he is aiming at a more massive design than formerly; but, while still charming, he is as yet rather less convincing in consequence. Messrs. Lucien Pissarro (9-12) and Mr. Henry Lamb (30 and 31) are successful in their respective methods without betraying any fresh developments; but Mr. Ratcliffe shows enormous progress on his previous work in No. 43, *Hotel Cecil from Hungerford Bridge*, a design of much distinction and character. Mr. Manson's *Moonlight and Snow* (8) is again an advance.

THE SOCIETY OF HUMOROUS ART.

THE first exhibition of the Society of Humorous Art at the galleries of Messrs. Goupil gives evidence of talent on the part of some of the members and indomitable industry in the others. Without a strong note of style, humorous illustration is apt to become heavy-handed and laborious, although some English draughtsmen with the least endowment in this respect may win—and, indeed, deserve—success by their obviously native gift of fun. Mr. E. T. Reed (73 to 80) is the clearest example of the comic draughtsman who owes little to Art. A considerable improvement in ease and unity is to be noted in the designs of Mr. George Belcher, with no loss of actuality; while Mr. Douglas Almond, not primarily a humorist at all, achieves humour by sheer closeness of portraiture in his rendering of Mr. Charles Pond as *Evings, the Dog Dealer*. Other popular favourites are much as they were.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

At the Dowdeswell Galleries Mr. Ernest Lumsden's oil studies are the best part of his exhibition, being painted with great delicacy—dangerous delicacy, indeed, to be entrusted to a darkening medium. In their present condition, however, some of them are delightful, Nos. 22, 61, and 64 being especially noteworthy for the clarity of their execution. Within the limits of a single-sitting sketch, we have rarely seen pigment more daintily laid down.

The drawings by Miss Wheelhouse and Mr. Leslie Brook at the Baillie Gallery are not very remarkable, but the caricatures of Mr. C. P. Hawkes show some cleverness, and Mr. F. L. Griggs reaches a high level of accomplishment in his well-designed, firmly drawn illustrations of English landscape and architecture. Nos. 20 and 39 show him at his best. If a weakness is to be noted, it is in the abuse of a certain serrated line to express irregularities of masonry in a generalized way. In any single drawing the device seems used with adequate restraint, but in the series it becomes monotonous.

ENGRAVINGS.

AMONG the engravings of the Early English School sold by Messrs. Christie on Monday last were the following:—

The Duchess of Bedford, after Hoppner, by S. W. Reynolds, open-letter proof, "2nd Fifty," 75s. Hon. Mrs. Beresford, Mrs. Gardiner, and Lady Townshend, after Reynolds, by T. Watson, 54s. Mrs. Jordan in the character of Hypolita, after Hoppner, by J. Jones, printed in colours, 105s. Lady Elizabeth Foster, after Reynolds, by Bartolozzi, printed in colours, 168s. Feeding the Pige and The Return from Market, after Morland, by J. R. Smith, printed in colours, 173s.

Musical Gossip.

A NEW SYMPHONY in B minor, by Sir Hubert Parry, was the chief feature in the programme of the third concert of the "Royal" Philharmonic Society on Thursday evening in last week. That Symphony is not only new in the ordinary sense, but also a departure from the usual classical lines. The composer had already prepared us for some change, for in his book 'Style in Musical Art' he declared that "one of the drawbacks of sonata forms is that they are too limited"; that "they tend to emphasize the formal at the expense of the spiritual." Liszt was of the same opinion, and created the "symphonic poem," or rather developed a plan partially adopted by Beethoven in his later pianoforte sonatas. Sir Hubert's new work is a symphonic poem, but—to quote again from his book—without "a superficial suggestion of externals such as we find in Liszt and Berlioz and the earlier programme composers." His four movements are linked together, and the principal themes, bearing titles, appear, in various transformations, in all the sections. The practical acknowledgment by so able a writer and composer as Sir Hubert that old forms "are not in keeping with modern views of the function and powers of music," will do great good. It will help to dispel the notion that "sonata forms" alone are legitimate. In this new Symphony the harmonies, phraseology, orchestration, and conciseness of the various sections are at variance with the methods of many modern composers. Thus, though the form is modern, the atmosphere is still classical. The work was given under the direction of the composer.

M. Sapellnikoff was the pianist, and he gave an excellent performance of Chopin's E minor Concerto. One of the wonders of the greater part of the art-work of Chopin is its modernity, since it was written during the first half of the nineteenth century. The Concerto in question, of the Hummel-Moscheles order, sounds, however, extraordinarily old. Madame Tétrazini, who was the singer, was presented at a meeting after the concert with the gold medal of the Society.

LAST Monday afternoon Sir Alexander Mackenzie's 'Colomba' was performed, and in praiseworthy manner, at His Majesty's Theatre by the students of the Royal College of Music, under the direction of Sir Charles Stanford. "In his musical treatment of the work Mr. Mackenzie has adopted the best points of the Wagnerian system, without following the composer of 'Tristan' so far as to break altogether with the conventional forms of opera." Such was the opinion expressed in *The Athenæum* of April 14th, 1883, five days after the production of the work at Drury Lane by the Carl Rosa Company. 'Tristan' was in the mind of the writer, for Dr. Richter had given the first performance of that work in England in the previous year. The criticism still holds good, though after nearly thirty years we notice more particularly that, in spite of the Wagnerisms adopted, the music retains many of the features common to opera before Wagner. Those who can look back to the early eighties and the opinions generally entertained in this country with regard to Wagner's art-work, and who saw the rows of empty seats at Her Majesty's when the cycles of the 'Ring' were given there by Angelo Neumann in 1882, will now be better able

to appreciate the courage with which Sir Alexander then followed the new paths.

'Colomba' contains much that is clever and interesting, but the composer was handicapped by the libretto, which, though based on an excellent novel of Mérimée's, is not likely to appeal to present-day audiences. The revival of the opera was, however, welcome. There is quite enough good work in it to make us regret that Sir Alexander, after a second attempt, again with an unsatisfactory libretto, should have virtually ceased writing for the stage.

A CONCERT was given at Æolian Hall on Wednesday evening by Miss Jetty Ingenius, apparently a Dutch lady, as her programme was largely made up of Dutch music, of which little is heard in London, though some charming songs have been sung by Miss Grainger Kerr at her recitals. At the head stood a Sonata for Violin and Pianoforte by Julius Röntgen, son of the Dutch violinist Engelbert Röntgen. The music of this so called Sonata savours of the past, and it consists merely of three light movements, the middle one being the most taking. A group of short pieces by G. H. G. von Brücken-Fock proved of little interest. Miss Ingenius is a fair pianist.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN CHORAL SOCIETY performed at their recent concert Schumann's cantata 'Paradise and the Peri.' The fresh and delicate choral numbers were admirably rendered under the direction of Dr. Charles Marchant, and the orchestra and soloists were also successful in their work.

THE ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY, whose chamber-music recitals are perhaps the most attractive events of the Dublin musical season, introduced a new Dublin trio last Monday, consisting of Dr. Esposito (pianoforte), Signor Simonetti (violin), and Mr. Clyde Twelvetees (violoncello). The works performed included Beethoven's D major Trio, Op. 70, No. 1, and the Brahms in C major, Op. 87.

AN interesting if not important Beethoven discovery has been made, namely, the Variations for two oboes and cor anglais which the composer wrote, at latest in 1797, on 'La ci darem' from Mozart's 'Don Juan,' since they were performed at a concert at Vienna given by the Tonkünstler-gesellschaft in that year. The only other work of Beethoven for the same instruments is the Terzetto, probably composed in 1794, published in 1806 as Op. 87.

BERLIOZ's 'Faust' was arranged for the stage, and produced some years ago at Monte Carlo. Another work by a French composer has just been dealt with in a similar manner. This is the dramatic cantata 'Le Chant de la Cloche,' by M. Vincent d'Indy, with which, in 1884, he won the prize in the competition organized by the City of Paris. It was produced last month as an opera at La Monnaie, Brussels.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday Ballad Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.	Huberman's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Hubert Culling's Song Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Hilda Cooke's Song Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
TUES.	London Trio, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
—	Elia Casper's Song Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Constance Keating's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
WED.	Chamber Music Society, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Classical Concert Society, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
THURS.	Emilia Conti and René Bobet's Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
FRI.	Gerhardt's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

Works of Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher, Variorum Edition.—Vol. IV. *The False One, The Little French Lawyer, Valentinian, Monsieur Thomas, The Chances.* (Bell & Sons.)

THIS "Variorum Edition" of Beaumont and Fletcher goes bravely forward under Mr. A. H. Bullen, and the high standard of scholarship and critical judgment in the earlier issues is well maintained.

The fourth volume, covering as it does the usual allowance of five plays, now brings the number treated up to twenty, out of the entire fifty-two. It includes five plays, every one of which might be mentioned in any selection of the twelve best of Beaumont and Fletcher. But Beaumont almost certainly had nothing to do with the authorship of any of the plays dealt with in this volume. Two, "Valentinian" and "Monsieur Thomas," it is generally agreed, are compositions of Fletcher unaided; "The Chances" may show a few traces of an alien pen, but is very nearly as wholly his; and Fletcher's colleague in the writing of "The False One" and "The Little French Lawyer" is recognized as Massinger.

Of these the outstanding work is undeniably "The False One." It has dignity of language as well as vivacity of incident, and its editor, Mr. Morton Luce, is fully justified in attributing this quality to the influence of Lucan's epic. "Valentinian" is one of those tragedies of bloodshed that turn on the extravagant cult of loyalty popular in the Jacobean theatre, but it is marred by its series of violent deaths and its monstrosities of characterization. Procopius and D'Urfé seem to have provided the poet with much of his material.

"The Little French Lawyer" is a gay, romantic comedy which makes sport and some criticism of the practice of duelling. "Monsieur Thomas," another comedy, apart from the droll character of Sebastian, the "roaring" patriarch, makes us acquainted with two of the pleasantest of Fletcher's heroines, hearty and merry girls who have not an ounce of vice in them, though wide-awake and blessed with a keen sense of fun. Mr. Robert Grant Martin, who edits this play, remarks on the difficulty of deciding whether much of the text is not to be considered prose, though the whole has always been printed as verse. "The Chances" starts in the matter of romantic plot more promisingly than most of the plays, but it exhausts its interest in the third act, and is two acts too long. Yet Gillian, the querulous and sponging old landlady, gives amends as a study in Jacobean (bad) manners, while the fashionable wizardry of the time is happily burlesqued.

Mr. E. K. Chambers, as editor of this play, makes amusing protest, in fixing its date, against "the persistent hypnotism exercised upon historians of the drama by the ill-considered guesses of Mr. Fleay."

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Galsworthy (John), PLAYS: Vol. II. *THE ELDEST SON, THE LITTLE DREAM, AND JUSTICE*, 6/-; *THE ELDEST SON*, 1/6 net. Duckworth

We noticed the performance of "Justice" in our issue for Feb. 26, 1910; that of "The Little Dream" on Nov. 2 of this year; and that of "The Eldest Son" on Nov. 30.

Hankin (St. John), DRAMATIC WORKS OF, with an Introduction by John Drinkwater, 3 vols., 25/- net. Secker

Here, with all the advantages of clear, bold print and fine paper, is the definitive edition of St. John Hankin's dramatic works. The edition is limited to a thousand copies, and the type has probably been already broken up; but, should Mr. Secker ever think of following up this with a popular issue, he might look out for the spelling of Grieg's name as "Greig," and one or two "literals." Such trifles apart, these three handsome volumes furnish a worthy memorial to one of the ablest and most entertaining representatives of that school of intellectual dramatists on which we are still relying for the escape of our stage from conventionality.

St. John Hankin came a little too early in the new movement to win any such measure of popularity as most of his colleagues have since obtained, and he died too prematurely to live down that foolish charge of cynicism which helped to limit the runs of his plays, even in the little refuge for the drama of ideas which the Court Theatre offered under the Vedrenne-Barker management. His business in the theatre was to show our middle classes their ridiculous side; to expose the little hypocrisies of their lives and codes; to riddle their conventions and their cant with the small shot of laughter; to tear aside the veils of sentimentality with which they try to conceal from themselves the less pleasing actualities of character and environment. Like all satirists, he had to make his way against angry bluster and misrepresentation. It is pleasant to learn from Mr. Drinkwater's Preface that his death was not hastened by any feeling of disappointment or chagrin at the limited recognition of his powers; and his plays—seven in all, if we disregard the fragment, "Thompson," completed by Mr. Calderon for performance, and not included in this issue—have durable qualities of style, irony, and character-drawing.

Viewed as a whole, what a mass of entertainment they provide, what observation they reveal, what gratitude they merit! Members of the professional, business, and country-house classes file before us in procession, and each of them is individualized by attrition with his or her group. All the time we are learning to know them we are given opportunities for laughter. They are more communicative than their counterparts in real life. It is one of the features of St. John Hankin's dialogue that it is ideally correct, but conventionally exaggerated; that his characters, like many of Mr. Shaw's, utter their secret thoughts aloud. But if they are more self-revealing than men and women usually are, their lack of reticence can, as a rule, be artistically defended. Meantime, about all their conversation there is the stamp of style and personality, which, as Mr. Drinkwater suggests, may help them to the larger audience which the author deserved in his lifetime.

Smith (Winifred), THE COMMEDIA DELL'ARTE, a Study in Italian Popular Comedy, 8/6 net.

New York, Columbia Univ. Press; London, Frowde

Hitherto English writers who, like Vernon Lee or J. A. Symonds, have dealt with that most characteristic product of Italy, the *Commedia dell'Arte*, which attracted men as different as Coryat and Addison, Stendhal and Goethe, have been concerned with it rather as an element in the evolution of Italian comedy during the eighteenth century than for its own sake. Hence this comprehensive monograph fills a distinct gap in our bookshelves. The author allows no ancestor-hunting among the Atellan farces of Rome or the miracle-plays of the Middle Ages. She adopts the modern view that this extempore comedy sprang direct from the exuberant life of the times, notably from the performances of the jugglers and mountebanks employed by quack-doctors to advertise their wares. But about 1550 the actors definitely broke loose from the mountebank's bench and were winning a position for themselves, and by 1565 the principal masks, such as "Pantalone," "Zanni," and "The Captain," were becoming stereotyped. Not till they had been raised from the street, however, by coming into touch with the academic plays of the day, based on classical models, from which the two lovers were taken, did these improvised comedies, though still mainly relying on their original rough-and-tumble elements, become more regular in construction, and reach their zenith towards the end of the century with companies like the Gelosi.

In her interesting chapter on the *Commedia dell'Arte* in Elizabethan and Jacobean England Miss Smith refuses to be tempted into bypaths of analogy. She maintains that this Italian influence in England, as in France, was "more general than special," and was due rather to "direct contact between the actors than to printed texts;" for foreign actors were as much in England as English actors abroad. At their worst the Elizabethans never sank to the astounding coarseness of the Italians. She does not believe that extempore comedy was ever acclimatized in England. The scenarios among Alleyn's plays, which have been quoted as evidence, are too slight for the purpose. After a careful examination of Elizabethan plays, she finds only "one that can with any probability be referred to a scenario source—the mountebank performance in 'Volpone.'" Indeed, it was during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, when the pantomime that had developed out of the decadent *Commedia dell'Arte* crossed to England, that Harlequin and Pantaloon were most popular among us. This interesting study is provided with a full Bibliography, a good Index, and several illustrations.

Tous les Chefs-d'Œuvre de la Littérature Française: RACINE, THÉÂTRE, Vol. I. ANDROMAQUE, LES PLAIDEURS, BRITANNICUS, Préfaces et Notes de M. Mornet, 1/- net. Dent

Tolman (Albert H.), QUESTIONS ON SHAKESPEARE: A MIDSUMMER-NIGHT'S DREAM; AS YOU LIKE IT; 1 HENRY IV.; 2 HENRY IV.; THE MERCHANT OF VENICE; MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING; THE TEMPEST; and TWELFTH NIGHT, 9d. each.

Illinois, University of Chicago Press; London, Cambridge University Press

These booklets may be valuable in so far as they provide concise hints as to sources and character-study; but we think that any competent teacher could, and should, frame his own questions.

Dramatic Gossip.

We suppose it is necessary to know our Shakespeare "whole," but if Mr. Poel's presentation of 'Troilus and Cressida' at the King's Hall last Tuesday represents truly the author's conception, the duty of doing so is sufficiently onerous. We would fain hope that Cressida was meant to make something of a less unwholesome appeal to Troilus than did Miss Edith Evans, though we admit it was suitable to the playing of Mr. Esmé Percy, who endowed the part with effeminacy rather than manly grace. We will not quarrel with the dressing of the play—fantastic as it was—nor with the staging, for that showed at least artistic restraint; but we must point out that some lines were spoken from a position so encumbered as to make them almost inaudible.

We wish that the scheme had permitted Mr. P. L. Eyre's Hector to be more to the fore with his dignified action and enunciation than Miss Elspeth Keith's Thersites or Mr. Poel's Pandarus—we should be sorry to ascribe their varied diction to the need of reproducing Elizabethan English. In the drama of disillusion, as here set forth, the modern playwright has little to learn from Shakespeare, a fact which certainly makes for satisfaction. Let us add that our dissatisfaction with the result detracts no whit from the measure of our thanks to Mr. Poel for all the time and care he and his co-workers have lavished on an interesting production.

THOUGH anxious to appreciate the work of the Literary Theatre Society, we cannot but regret that it expended so much effort in producing Messrs. Vengerova and Pollock's version of Tolstoy's 'The Man who was Dead' for a single performance at the Court last Friday. As a drama its claims are negligible. It, however, gave an opportunity to present Tolstoy's conception of the life of a Russian who, having neither the reformer's zeal nor the reprobate's callousness towards wrong, must bemuse with wine and women a temperament having a moral and artistic side. Unfortunately the exponent, Mr. Edmond Breon, failed

entirely to imbue the hero with the charm needful to raise the character above the level of neurotic impotency. Miss Violet Lewis, in the part of the wife he abandons to her former lover, also failed to elicit sympathy; in fact, had it not been for the careful acting of Mr. Laurence Anderson as the lover and second husband, and Miss Florence Wood's capable presentation of a practical mother, all the principals must have been considered failures. The glimpses of the hero's experiences among the gipsies were too disconnected to produce the impression which their singing and naive action should have done. The blame for the sense of tediousness must belong in the first instance to those who put on the stage a long play which had not been completed, far less revised, by the author.

MISS W. BRANDON in 'The Man with his Back to the East' proves herself a great deal more of an idealist than playwright. If she is to reach a larger West-End public than that gathered at three matinees at the Court Theatre, her message will have to be shorn of some of its too obvious preachiness. We credit her with wishing to expose the evil of penurious landowners to those capable of reducing it; otherwise the play seems more fitted for the East-End, where it might be sure of appreciation.

MISS Mary Mackenzie did well in the part of Nurse Veronica. We doubted if such a character would be overwhelmed by the consequences of having to break the law to serve a high purpose, but the inconsistency did not destroy our enjoyment of her acting. The other players we found commendable were Mr. Hubert Willis as a village handyman, Miss Sybil Noble as the tenant of a blackguardly landlord, and Miss Blanche Stanley in the character of an old Scotch nurse.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. — J. A. F. — J. H. G. — E. D. — A. P. L.—Received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china pictures, &c.

[For Index to Advertisers see p. 742.]

A SELF EVIDENT PROPOSITION.

The most valuable and useful Life Policy is that which yields the largest return for the Premiums paid. This is simply and clearly shown in the Prospectus just issued by the Scottish Widows' Fund, of 9, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh; 28, Cornhill, E.C.; and 5, Waterloo Place, S.W., London. A copy will be sent post free anywhere.

MESSRS. BELL'S BOOKS SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

¶ The Book of Old China.

A Book for every Collector of Pottery and Porcelain wherein to Classify and Catalogue his Collection. Arranged, with Introduction, Glossary, and Reproductions of many China Marks, by Mrs. WILLOUGHBY HODGSON, Author of 'How to Identify Old China,' Crown folio oblong, 3s. 6d. net.

¶ Prayers for Little Men and Women.

By "JOHN MARTIN." With Coloured Illustrations and Decorations by JOHN RAE. 3s. 6d. net.

"John Martin's aim in these Prayers is to express in the simplest language the thoughts and aspirations which every child feels, but cannot put into words. Their especial merit is that even 'naughty' children, on whom ordinary religious teaching seems to have no effect, are fascinated by them."

¶ The Peter Pan Picture Book.

The Story of Peter Pan retold by DANIEL O'CONNOR, from the Play by J. M. BARRIE. A New and Cheaper Edition with Pictorial Covers. With 28 Illustrations in Colour by ALICE B. WOODWARD. 35th Thousand. Crown 4to, 3s. 6d. net.

"Children who have not yet made Peter's acquaintance will be delighted with the story, and those with whom he is a favourite will be more than pleased with the admirable illustrations. The artist and the publishers alike are to be congratulated on the production of a real nursery treasure."—*Church Times*.

¶ The Winning of the Best.

By RALPH WALDO TRINE, Author of 'In Tune with the Infinite.' Daintily bound, 2s. net.

¶ Queen's Treasures Series.

Each Volume illustrated with 8 Colour Plates, Decorated Title-Page, Covers, and End-Papers. 2s. 6d. net each.

New Volume just published.

Melchior's Dream, and other Tales. Illustrated by M. V. WHEELHOUSE.

Other volumes in the Series are:

COUSIN PHILLIS. By Mrs. GASKELL. With an Introduction by THOMAS SECCOMBE.—CRANFORD. By Mrs. GASKELL.—SILAS MARNER. By GEORGE ELIOT.—LITTLE WOMEN. By LOUISA M. ALCOTT.—GOOD WIVES. By LOUISA M. ALCOTT.

Mrs. Ewing's Tales.

SIX TO SIXTEEN.—WE AND THE WORLD.—A FLAT IRON FOR A FARTHING.—A GREAT EMERGENCY.—JAN OF THE WINDMILL.—MRS. OVERTHEWAYS' REMEMBRANCES.—JOB-LIE-BY-THE-FIRE; or, The Luck of Lingborough, and other Stories.—THE BROWNIES, and other Stories.

London: G. BELL & SONS, Ltd.,
Portugal Street Kingsway, W.C.

Smith, Elder & Co.'s Publications.

THIN PAPER EDITION OF

Stanley J. Weyman's Novels.

(AUTHOR'S COMPLETE EDITION.)

In 20 Volumes. Arranged Chronologically.
With an Introduction in the First Volume by
MR. WEYMAN.

Small crown 8vo, gilt top.

Each Volume **2s. net** in cloth; **3s. net** in leather.

Titles of the Volumes.

1. The House of the Wolf.
2. The New Rector.
3. The Story of Francis Cludde.
4. A Gentleman of France.
5. The Man in Black.
6. Under the Red Robe.
7. My Lady Rotha.
8. Memoirs of a Minister of France.
9. The Red Cockade.
10. Shrewsbury.
11. The Castle Inn.
12. Sophia.
13. Count Hannibal.
14. In Kings' Byways.
15. The Long Night.
16. The Abbess of Vlaye.
17. Starvecrow Farm.
18. Chippinge.
19. Laid up in Lavender.
20. The Wild Geese.

THIN PAPER EDITION OF

Henry Seton Merriman's Novels.

In 14 Volumes. With an Introduction in the First
Volume by E. F. S. and S. G. T.

In clear type and handy size. Fcap. 8vo, gilt top.

Each Volume **2s. net** in cloth; **3s. net** in leather.

Titles of the Volumes.

1. The Slave of the Lamp.
2. The Sowers.
3. From One Generation to Another.
4. With Edged Tools.
5. The Grey Lady.
6. Flotsam.
7. In Kedar's Tents.
8. Roden's Corner.
9. The Isle of Unrest.
10. The Velvet Glove.
11. The Vultures.
12. Barlasch of the Guard.
13. Tomaso's Fortune, and other Stories.
14. The Last Hope.

PROSPECTUS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

At all Booksellers' and Bookstalls.

Smith, Elder & Co.'s New 1s. Net Series.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Deeds that Won the Empire | DR. W. H. FITCHETT. |
| 2. The Cruise of the "Cachalot" Round the World
after Sperm Whales | FRANK T. BULLEN. |
| 3. Fights for the Flag | DR. W. H. FITCHETT. |
| 4. The Log of a Sea Waif | FRANK T. BULLEN. |
| 5. The Gamekeeper at Home | RICHARD JEFFERIES. |
| 6. A Londoner's Log Book | RT. HON. G. W. E. RUSSELL. |
| 7. The Sowers | HENRY SETON MERRIMAN. |
| 8. Jess | H. RIDER HAGGARD. |
| 9. Vice Versa | F. ANSTEY. |
| 10. Woodland, Moor, and Stream | EDITED BY J. A. OWEN. |
| 11. The Tale of the Great Mutiny | DR. W. H. FITCHETT. |
| 12. Sixty Years in the Wilderness | SIR HENRY W. LUCY. |
| 13. A Vision of India | SIDNEY LOW. |
| 14. The Defence of Plevna | CAPT. F. W. VON HERBERT. |
| With an Introduction by GENERAL SIR JOHN FRENCH, G.C.M.G., &c. | |
| 15. The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes | A. CONAN DOYLE. |
| 16. Nelson and His Captains | DR. W. H. FITCHETT. |
| 17. With Edged Tools | HENRY SETON MERRIMAN. |
| 18. The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes | A. CONAN DOYLE. |

THE

NEW SUPPLEMENT

(Three Volumes) of the

Dictionary of National Biography

Edited by

Sir SIDNEY LEE, Litt.D.,

is

NOW READY

for the decade

1901-1911

The price is **15s.** each volume in cloth,
20s. half morocco.

These Three Volumes may now be had
in conjunction with the cheap

RE-ISSUE of the work in 22 Volumes

already published. The price of the 25
Volumes complete is £18 15s. in cloth, and
£26 2s. in half morocco.

Glasgow Herald.—"This, the concluding
volume of the second supplement of Britain's
provisional roll of fame, might be held as
constituting in itself a refutation of the
theory that British genius is on the wane."

Manchester Guardian.—"A high level of
accuracy has been maintained, and all con-
cerned deserve praise for their share in a
most useful work."

Send for Prospectus containing the
fullest information, together with
important opinions, as also particu-
lars of a scheme of purchase *on
the instalment plan by the
payment of £1 monthly.*

ASK FOR ILLUSTRATED CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE OF NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS.

London: SMITH, ELDER & CO. 15, Waterloo Place, S.W.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION: AND HOW TO OVERCOME ITS DISABILITIES.

"The conditions of modern life are so strenuous that nervous disorders are continually increasing."

These words of a famous physician explain why so many people suffer from nervous exhaustion, which produces innumerable disquieting symptoms, involving both the brain and the body. That this should be so can be readily understood when it is remembered that the nervous system controls every part of the body. Anything affecting it must, therefore, affect the whole body.

"The symptoms of nervous exhaustion" (neurasthenia), writes a well-known physician in *The Medical Times*, "comprise the whole extended gamut of all the manifestations of nervous disease. The wandering thought, the headache, and the depression, mental and moral weakness in its every form—hysteria, melancholia, epilepsy, general paralysis—these are all in one and the same straight line. They are all of the same origin. They occur and are continued by the same causes and conduct."

THE CAUSE OF NERVOUS DISORDERS.

The primary cause of nervous disorders is the too rapid using up of the body's supply of phosphorus, for, as this physician explains, "There is always a phosphorus waste as a preliminary to the neurasthenic state." To restore this waste is obviously the first essential to restoring the patient's health.

Ordinary phosphorus will not do this, for as that distinguished physician, Dr. C. W. Saleeby, has written, "Many of the forms in which phosphorus is often administered seem altogether to defy the body to absorb them." Dr. Saleeby himself describes the best preparation for administering phosphorus in the following words: "Sanatogen is a specially adapted food that has solved the problem of giving phosphorus in such a way that the nervous system can take hold of it."

Another physician emphasises this in an article in one of the leading medical journals: "In cases of phosphorus waste, accompanied by malnutrition, especially in cases of neurasthenia (nervous exhaustion), Sanatogen is a most potent factor in building up the bodily tissues. I have proved it time after time."

Every sufferer from nervous disorders should, therefore, take Sanatogen to overcome their disabilities.

THE SPECIFIC FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

No stronger proof of Sanatogen's power could be desired than is furnished by Dr. Blitz, the chief physician in the Pankow Park Sanatorium, Berlin. He writes in one of the leading German medical journals: "I have treated more than five hundred neurasthenia patients with Sanatogen in the course of the last eight years. Its effect was so striking that I have never had to resort to any other nutrient preparation. Sanatogen may be regarded as a specific in neurasthenia."

To enable any nervous sufferers who have not yet tried Sanatogen to do so, Messrs. A. Wulff & Co., 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C., will send a Free Sample to all who write, mentioning *The Athenæum*. Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists, in tins, from 1s. 9d. to 9s. 6d. It always ameliorates the condition of nervous sufferers, for as a famous doctor writes in a leading medical journal: "It has been established that Sanatogen supersedes other nutritive preparations in ease of assimilation and rapidity of absorption."

T. S. C.

HARRISON & SONS, 45, PAUL MALL, S.W.

BURKE'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE AND KNIGHTAGE for 1913.

Cash Price, 11. 11s. 6d. Published at 2s. 2s.
An acceptable Christmas Present.

BURKE'S LANDED GENTRY, IRELAND. A New Edition, 1912. Net, 11. 11s. 6d.

BURKE'S LANDED GENTRY, GREAT BRITAIN. A New Edition will appear in 1913. Orders can now be booked at 2s. 12s. 6d. net.

OUR CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE

of all the New Books forwarded post free.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.
A large variety in stock of the newest designs.

ALSO A CHOICE SELECTION OF
PRIVATE GREETING CARDS.
Specimens on application.

WILLIAM THOMSON, LORD KELVIN

HIS WAY OF TEACHING NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

By DAVID A. WILSON.

Cloth, 2s. net; paper, 1s. net.

"Reviewing books would be a very pleasant pastime if they were all so fascinating as this one. It is thoroughly enjoyable—delightfully original. Much sound philosophy and a true glimpse of a great man of true scientific spirit is included in fifty-six pages of real literature abounding with amusement. Read how Lord Kelvin was 'the righteous soul in harmony with things in general.' There is a chapter which ends, 'falling to realize the deep and irresistible power of capillary (and other) attractions.' There is no doubt of the deep attractiveness of the book."—*Knowledge*.

JOHN SMITH & SON (Glasgow), LTD.,
19, Renfield Street, Glasgow

Sir Kenelm Digby, and George Digby, Earl of Bristol.

By H. M. DIGBY.

With Portraits. Cloth gilt, 7s. 6d. net.

TIMES.—"Lives of two most interesting figures."

SPECTATOR.—"There are few more interesting figures in the story of the Seventeenth Century England than the two cousins with whom this volume is concerned."

DIGBY, LONG & CO., 10, Bouverie Street, London, E.C.

THE ATHENÆUM.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

Is published every FRIDAY in time for the Afternoon Mail. Terms of Subscription, free by post to all parts of the United Kingdom: For Three Months, 3s. 10d.; for Six Months, 7s. 5d.; for Twelve Months, 15s. 3d. For the Continent and all places within the Postal Union: For Six Months, 9s.; for Twelve Months, 18s., commencing from any date, payable in advance to

JOHN C. FRANCIS.

The Athenæum Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

Shipping.

P&O Under Contract with H.M. Government.
Mail and Passenger Services.
EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALASIA, &c.
Conveying Passengers and Merchandise to
ALL EASTERN PORTS.
For freight and passage apply:
P. & O. S. N. Co. 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.;
Northumberland Avenue, W.C., London.

For ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH.

For HEARTBURN AND HEADACHE.

For GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

DINNEFORD'S

MAGNESIA.

FOR SOUR ERUCTIONS AND BILIOUS
AFFECTIONS. THE SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE
APERIENT FOR REGULAR USE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In consequence of numerous imitations purchasers must
see the name "Dinneford's" on every bottle and label.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

	PAGE
ARNOLD	715
AUTHORS' AGENTS	715
BELL & SONS	740
BLACKWOOD & SONS	718
CATALOGUES	714
CHATTO & WINDUS	744
EDUCATIONAL	713
EXHIBITIONS	713
FOULIS	716
HEINEMANN	743
KELLY	715
LECTURES	713
LONGMANS & CO.	718
MACMILLAN & CO.	717, 718
MAGAZINES, &c.	715
MISCELLANEOUS	714
PRINTERS	715
PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS	713
REEVE & CO.	716
SALES BY AUCTION	714
SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND	740
SEELEY, SERVICE & CO.	716
SHIPPING	742
SITUATIONS VACANT	713
SITUATIONS WANTED	714
SMITH, ELDER & CO.	715, 741
SOCIETIES	713
TYPE-WRITERS, &c.	714
WULFING & CO.	742

NEXT WEEK'S ATHENÆUM will contain
*Reviews of THE OXFORD BOOK OF
VICTORIAN VERSE, Chosen by Sir
ARTHUR QUILLER-COUCH, and EN-
VIRONMENT AND EFFICIENCY, by
MARY HORNER THOMSON; and NOTES
FROM OXFORD.*



MR. HEINEMANN'S GIFT-BOOKS

ARTHUR RACKHAM'S BOOKS

ÆSOP'S FABLES.

Introduction by G. K. CHESTERTON. Large crown 8vo, 6s. net.

INGOLDSBY LEGENDS (15s. net); RIP VAN WINKLE (15s. net); MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM (15s. net); UNDINE (7s. 6d. net). WAGNER'S RING: (1) RHINEGOLD AND VALKYRIE (15s. net); (2) SIEGFRIED AND TWILIGHT OF GODS (15s. net) ALICE IN WONDERLAND (6s. net).

ALL THE TALES FROM SHAKESPEARE

By CHARLES and MARY LAMB and H. S. MORRIS. With 48 Plates in Colour from the Paintings of the Great Masters. In 2 vols. large medium 8vo, 21s. net.

THE FOUR GARDENS

By "HANDASYDE." Illustrated in Colour by CHARLES ROBINSON. Large crown 8vo, 6s. net.

ILLUSTRATED BY THE SAME ARTIST.

THE SENSITIVE PLANT. By P. B. SHELLEY. Crown 4to, 15s. net.

THE SECRET GARDEN. By Mrs. HODGSON BURNETT (Author of 'Little Lord Fauntleroy'). Large crown 8vo, 6s.

THE CHILDHOOD OF ANIMALS

By P. CHALMERS MITCHELL, F.R.S. With Illustrations in Colour, &c. Royal 8vo, 10s. net.

WILD LIFE AND THE CAMERA

By A. RADCLYFFE DUGMORE. With Plates from Special Photographs. Demy 8vo, 6s. net.

THE STEAMSHIP CONQUEST OF THE WORLD

By F. A. TALBOT. Illustrated. Crown 8vo, 6s. net.

THE CONQUESTS OF SCIENCE. Each demy 8vo, illustrated, 6s. net uniform.

MOVING PICTURES. By F. A. TALBOT

THE RAILWAY CONQUEST OF THE WORLD. By F. A. TALBOT.

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR. By ALPHONSE BERGET. Popular Edition.

A BOOK OF BEGGARS. By W. DACRES-ADAMS. Crown 4to, 3s. 6d. net.

A CHRISTMAS GARLAND. Woven by MAX BEERBOHM. Second Impression. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

ARS UNA: SPECIES MILLE. (Manuals of National Arts.)

ART IN EGYPT. By G. MASPERO (Director of the Cairo Museum). 600 Illustrations and Coloured Plates. 6s. net.

Previously published, (1) ART IN FRANCE. (2) ART IN NORTHERN ITALY.
uniform:— (3) ART IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

NEW 6/- NOVELS

KING ERRANT	Flora A. Steel	LESS THAN THE DUST ..	Mary A. Hamilton
THE DECLENSION OF HENRY D'ALBIAC	V. Goldie	BETWEEN TWO THIEVES (2nd Imp.)	Richard Dehan
ADNAM'S ORCHARD	Sarah Grand	THE MARRIAGE OF KETTLE	C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne
MOLYNEUX OF MAYFAIR	Duncan Schwann	UNDER THE YOKE (The Great Romance of Bulgarian Liberation.)	Ivan Vazoff
		2nd Ed.	

WM. HEINEMANN, 21, BEDFORD STREET, W.C.

FROM CHATTO & WINDUS'S LIST

FLORENCE PRESS BOOKS. Set in the unique type designed for Messrs. Chatto & Windus by Mr. HERBERT P. HORNE.
VIRGINIBUS PUEBISQUE. By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. With Coloured Colotype Illustrations by NORMAN WILKINSON. Boards, £2 12s. 6d. net; vellum, £3 3s. net.
THE FLORETTIO LITTLE FLOWERS OF S. FRANCIS Translated by Prof. T. W. ARNOLD, M.A. With 29 Illustrations in Colotype. Boards, 30s. net; vellum, 42s. net.
SONGS BEFORE SUNRISE. By ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE. Boards, 28s. net; vellum, 38s. net.

THE WORKS OF ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE
COLLECTED POETICAL WORKS. In 6 vols.
COLLECTED TRAGEDIES. In 5 vols.
A list of Mr. Swinburne's separate Works will be sent free upon application.

THE WORKS OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.
 FINE PAPER EDITIONS. Fott ovo.

Inland Voyage.
Travels with a Donkey.
Virginibus Puerisque.
New Arabian Nights.
Men and Books.
Silverado Squatters.
Memories and Portraits.
Collected Poems.

Merry Men.
Across the Plains.
Prince Otto.
Weir of Hermiston.
In the South Seas.
Art of Writing.
Tales and Fantasies.
Essays of Travel.

A KEMPIS. OF THE IMITATION OF CHRIST.
 With Coloured Illustrations by RUSSELL FLINT.

THE CONFESSIONS OF ST. AUGUSTINE.
 With Coloured Illustrations by MAXWELL ARMFIELD.

THE LITTLE FLOWERS OF S. FRANCIS OF ASSISI.
 Translated by Prof. T. W. ARNOLD. Illustrated.

Volumes in the New Medieval Library. A List may be had.

CLIGÈS. A Romance. Translated, with an Introduction, by L. J. GARDINER, M.A., from the Old French of CHÉTIEN DE TROYES.

ANCIENT ENGLISH CHRISTMAS CAROLS.
 Collected, arranged, and illustrated from Medieval Books of Hours by H. RICKERT.

ILLUMINATED BY ALBERTO SANGORSKI.
TENNYSON'S MORTE D'ARTHUR.
THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT.
ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S PRAYERS.

EPISTOLE OBSCURORUM VIRORUM (1515-1517).
 With English rendering, Historical Introduction and Notes by FRANCIS GRIFFIN STOKES.

VENICE IN THE 18th CENTURY. PHILIPPE MONNIER.

LIVES OF THE EARLY MEDICI AS TOLD IN THEIR LETTERS. By JANET ROSS. With Illustrations and Facsimiles.

WOMEN OF FLORENCE. Prof. ISIDORO DEL LUNGO.

THE MASTER OF GAME: the Oldest English Book on Hunting. By EDWARD, SECOND DUKE OF YORK. Edited by W. A. and F. BAILLIE GROHMANN.

THE BARGAIN BOOK. By C. E. JERNINGHAM and LEWIS BETTANY.

LONDON CLUBS: their History and Treasures.
 By RALPH NEVILL.

THE MAN OF PLEASURE. By RALPH NEVILL.

THE FAVOURITES OF LOUIS XIV.
 By LE PETIT HOMME ROUGE.

THE FAVOURITES OF HENRY OF NAVARRE.
 By LE PETIT HOMME ROUGE.

THE COURT OF THE TUILERIES.
 By LE PETIT HOMME ROUGE.

BOOKS ILLUSTRATED BY YOSHIO MARKINO IN
 Colour and Sepia.

A JAPANESE ARTIST IN LONDON. By Yoshio Markino.
THE COLOUR OF LONDON. W. J. LOVIE, F.S.A.
THE COLOUR OF PARIS. MM. Les Académiciens GONCOURT.
THE COLOUR OF ROME. O. M. POTTER.
OXFORD FROM WITHIN. HUGH DE SÉLINCOURT.

THE CHARM OF LONDON. Passages selected and Edited by A. H. HYATT. With Coloured Illustrations by YOSHIO MARKINO.

THE CHARM OF VENICE. Passages selected and Edited by A. H. HYATT. With 12 Illustrations in Colour by HARALD SUND.

DEVON. Lady ROSALIND NORTHCOTE.
 With Coloured Illustrations by F. J. WIDGERY.

WALTER BESANT'S LONDON BOOKS. Profusely Illustrated.
(New Editions.)

LONDON. **WESTMINSTER.**
SOUTH LONDON. **EAST LONDON.**

OUR BOOK OF MEMORIES.

Letters from JUSTIN MCCARTHY to Mrs. CAMPBELL PRAED.

AT PRIOR PARK, and Other Papers.
 By AUSTIN DOBSON. With 6 Illustrations.

ESSAYS IN FRESCO.
 By EDWARD McCURDY. With 6 Illustrations.

THE POEM BOOK OF THE GAEL.
 Selected and Edited by ELEANOR HULL.

THE ROMANT OF THE ROSE.
 With 25 Illustrations in Coloured Colotype by KEITH HENDERSON and NORMAN WILKINSON.

NOTES ON THE ART OF REMBRANDT.
 By C. J. HOLMES, M.A. With 45 Plates.

NOTES ON THE SCIENCE OF PICTURE MAKING.
 By C. J. HOLMES, M.A.

STORIES OF THE ITALIAN ARTISTS FROM VASARI.
 Collected and arranged by E. L. SEELEY. With 8 Coloured Plates and 24 in Half-Tone.

Uniform with above.
 Stories of the German, Flemish and Dutch, English, French, and Spanish Artists.

THE MIND OF THE ARTIST: Thoughts and Sayings
 of Artists on their Art. Collected and arranged by Mrs. LAURENCE BINYON.

THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH. CHARLES READE.
 With 29 Coloured Plates and 10 in Line by BYAM SHAW.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S TRAVELS WITH A DONKEY. With Illustrations in Colour and Line by NOEL ROOK.
AN INLAND VOYAGE.

RICHARD JEFFERIES' NATURE NEAR LONDON. With 12 Coloured Plates in each volume.
THE LIFE OF THE FIELDS.
THE OPEN AIR.

THE FLOWER BOOK. CONSTANCE SMEDLEY.
 With Illustrations in Colour by MAXWELL ARMFIELD.

THE BOOK OF ELIZABETHAN VERSE.
 Edited by W. S. BRAITHWAITE. 800 pages.

THE POCKET GEORGE BORROW. Passages chosen by EDWARD THOMAS from the Works of Borrow.

SHELLEY'S POETICAL WORKS. 2 vols.

SHELLEY'S PROSE WORKS. 2 vols.

ORIGINAL PLAYS. By W. S. GILBERT. 4 vols.

BEHIND TURKISH LATTICES: the Story of a
 Turkish Woman's Life. By H. D. JENKINS.

THE TRUTH ABOUT A NUNNERY. MARION AYESHA.

A CHILD'S GARDEN OF VERSES. R. L. STEVENSON.
 With Coloured Illustrations by M. SOWERBY.

ALICE IN WONDERLAND. LEWIS CARROLL.
 With Coloured Illustrations by M. SOWERBY.

THREE HUNDRED GAMES. E. V. LUCAS.
 With numerous Illustrations.

A BOOK OF VERSES FOR CHILDREN. E. V. LUCAS.

ANNE'S TERRIBLE GOOD NATURE. E. V. LUCAS.
 With Illustrations by F. D. BEDFORD.

GRIMM'S POPULAR GERMAN STORIES.

UNCLE REMUS. J. CHANDLER HARRIS.
 With Coloured and other Illustrations by J. A. SHEPHERD.

NIGHTS WITH UNCLE REMUS. J. CHANDLER HARRIS.
 With Coloured and other Illustrations by J. A. SHEPHERD.

HELEN'S BABIES. JOHN HABBERTON.
 With Illustrations by EVA ROOS.

JANE AUSTEN'S NOVELS. In 10 vols.
 With 10 Coloured Illustrations to each volume by A. WALLIS MILLS.

ARNOLD BENNETT'S NOVELS. 11 volumes

BESANT AND RICE'S NOVELS. 12 volumes

BESANT'S NOVELS. 29 volumes

WILKIE COLLINS'S NOVELS. 29 volumes

B. M. CROKER'S NOVELS. 22 volumes

BRET HARTE'S NOVELS. 15 volumes

JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S NOVELS. 16 volumes

OIDA'S NOVELS. 30 volumes

F. E. PENNY'S NOVELS. 5 volumes

ALICE PERRIN'S NOVELS. 5 volumes

CHARLES READE'S NOVELS. 17 volumes

MARK TWAIN'S NOVELS. 21 volumes

EMILE ZOLA'S NOVELS. 21 volumes

12s. 6d. net

6s. net

5s. net

6s. net

21s. net

7s. 6d. net

7s. 6d. net

7s. 6d. net

each; also Special Edition, 15s. net each

3s. 6d. net

12s. 6d. net

5s. net each; Large Paper, 12s. 6d. net each

5s. net each

7s. 6d. net

5s. net each

7s. 6d. net

3s. 6d. net

Cloth, 2s. net each; leather, 3s. net each

25s. net

7s. 6d. net

10s. 6d. net

7s. 6d. net

7s. 6d. net

7s. 6d. net

7s. 6d. net

7s. 6d. net

12s. 6d. net

7s. 6d. net

7s. 6d. net

5s. net

3s. 6d. net each

11 volumes

12 volumes

29 volumes

29 volumes

22 volumes

15 volumes

16 volumes

30 volumes

5 volumes

5 volumes

17 volumes

21 volumes

21 volumes

London: CHATTO & WINDUS, 111, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, W.C.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "THE EDITOR"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "THE PUBLISHERS"—at the Office, Broom's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. Published Weekly by JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS at Broom's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. and Printed by J. EDWARD FRANCIS, Athenæum Press, Broom's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. Agents for Scotland: Messrs. WILLIAM GREEN & SONS and JOHN MENZIES & CO., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Saturday, December 14, 1912.